THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 87. JUNE 1, 1802. [No. 5, of Vol. 13.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during an* EXCURSION *through* FRANCE *to* GENEVA.

(*Continued from page* 313 *of No.* 86.)

LETTER IV.

Paris, Dec. 9, 1801.

YOU know that the French Republic has laid a foundation of vaſt extent for public education: time only can determine whether the ſuperſtructure will be worthy of it: the labourers at preſent employed are moſt of them ſaid to be men of great ability and perſeverance. Many public ſchools are eſtabliſhed, in ſeveral of which lectures are gratuitouſly delivered. B. attended one of theſe gratuitous courſes on chemiſtry. To give you a minute account of the nature and management of theſe public ſchools would be ſuperfluous, as you have probably publications in England to which you can refer for it; but we muſt not entirely omit the notice of them: they are to be claſſed under the following heads:—I. Central Schools—II. Polytechnic Schools—III. Schools for the Public Service—IV. Schools of Medicine.

The Central Schools are ſcattered in the different departments (Paris not having above three or four of them), and may be conſidered as the firſt nurſery, from which the young plants are to be removed into the Polytechnic School, and thence, at a proper ſeaſon, into the various ſoils which are moſt likely to ſuit them. The Central Schools, which are furniſhed with Profeſſors, doubtleſs of various merits and acquirements, are many of them ſupplied with good libraries, mathematical inſtruments, and philoſophical apparatus. The dead languages are ſaid to be more induſtriouſly cultivated now than they were ſome time ago.

The Polytechnic School embraces, as its name implies, a very comprehenſive ſyſtem of education, and indeed ſtands in ſo high and well-merited eſtimation, that no one can be admitted as a pupil in any of the "Schools for the Public Service," until he has previouſly paſſed, with credit, an examination at the Polytechnic School, which I conceive is, in many reſpects, not unlike the Royal Inſtitution, recently eſtabliſhed in London under the auſpices of Count Rumford: both theſe inſtitutions have, for their principal objects the cultivation of ſcience in general, and a diffuſion of the knowledge of the more uſeful arts. Lectures on various ſubjects are delivered in the halls of both; each has its laboratories, its mechanical inſtruments, and its collection of models. The Royal Inſtitute was, however, originally founded by private munificence, and is now ſupported by private contributions: it has no ſchool attached to it, the pupils of which, previouſly to their admiſſion, muſt have given proofs of their talents. The Polytechnic School is a national eſtabliſhment, ſupported by the National Treaſury, for purpoſes of national utility; the courſe of ſtudy occupies three years; pupils in their firſt year attend Lectures on Geometry, Chemiſtry, and Phyſics—in their ſecond, on the Conſtruction of Bridges and Roads, on Architecture and Decoration, on Mechanics, and on Chemiſtry—in their third, on Fortification, Mechanics, Chemiſtry, the Art of Drawing and Mathematics. The "Polytechnic Journal," in which an account is given of the general ſtate of the inſtitution, the progreſs of the pupils, &c. &c. continues, I believe, to be publiſhed monthly.

Schools for the Public Service.—Theſe are numerous: the moſt important of them are the Navigation School—The School for Naval Architecture—The Marine School—The School for Military Engineers—The Geographic School—The School for Bridges and Roads—The Artillery School—and the School of Mines. This laſt has a cabinet of minerals (ſituated in the *Hôtel des Monnaies*) arranged with exquiſite elegance and taſte: my Manual ſays, that it was begun in the year 1778, by the collection which M. Le Sage had been eighteen years in forming. The room in which it is depoſited is large, lofty, and in every reſpect worthy of the purpoſe to which it is applied: the ſpecimens are exhibited in glaſs-caſes, which form, in the centre of the room, a ſpacious amphitheatre, where pupils attend Lectures on Mineralogy, Chemiſtry, &c. When we entered this room, a number of perſons were familiarly converſing with the Lecturer, who ſeemed as if he had juſt concluded the labours of the day; he was

ſitting at the upper end of the room, a table before him covered with ſpecimens.

The School of Mines has for its object to inveſtigate the properties of the ſubterranean riches of the Republic, and bring them into uſe: inſtructions are given on the art of ſearching mines, of working them, and of ſubmitting minerals to the neceſſary operations:—the art of aſſaying, the conſtruction of furnaces, founderies, and of the various inſtruments connected with the working of mines, are of courſe included in the liberal and comprehenſive plan of inſtruction which is here adopted.

Schools of Medicine.—Of theſe there are ſeveral:—*Ecole de Chirurgie*, *Ecole de Medecine*, *Ecole de Pharmacie*, *Societé de Medecine*, &c. But I think I hear you complain that a meagre liſt of libraries, ſchools, colleges, and ſo on, is hardly worth the trouble of looking over. True; nor would an empty catalogue of the public buildings with which this metropolis abounds, be in any degree more entertaining. I ſhall be very brief, therefore, on this head. The Palace of LUXEMBOURG is now fitting up for the Conſervative Senate: Smelfungus was never more out of humour during the whole of his travels through France and Italy than I was at not being able to ramble among the rooms of this celebrated building. Such a ramble, however, would evidently have been at the riſk of one's neck; for ſcaffolds, ladders, maſſes of ſtone, and beams of timber, preſented a very formidable appearance: but a lounge about the garden put us into tolerable humour. The garden is ſpacious, and from its elevated ſituation commands a good view of many diſtant buildings: although the French differ materially from the Engliſh in their taſte for laying out gardens, every one muſt be pleaſed to obſerve, that this fine piece of ground is not neglected. The old plantation muſt, in ſummer-time, produce a fine effect, and new ones are made on an extenſive ſcale: workmen are now employed in the formation of a piece of water, which does not promiſe to add much beauty to the ſcene.

Is not it high treaſon againſt taſte to expreſs any degree of diſappointment at the view of *Nôtre Dame?* If ſo, my good Friend, I really muſt entreat you to ſhare the crime with me, and for my credit's ſake commit what the law calls miſpriſion of treaſon—that is to ſay, do not inform againſt me. Conſidering it as the Mother Church of France, my expectations of its magnificence were certainly diſappointed: though it muſt be acknowledged to have been rather an unfavourable augury, that in order to get at it we ſhould have occaſion to walk thirty or forty yards in a narrow ſtreet, on planks elevated two feet from the ground, to keep us from the water with which it is deluged. Many parts of Paris are at this moment overflowed: the waters of the Seine are much ſwollen, and apprehenſions are entertained that conſiderable injury may enſue: what a comfortable proſpect is this for us who are on the eve of ſetting off for Geneva! Our route lies by the banks of the river, and reports have reached us (related, probably, *in terrorem*) that the road is under water and impaſſable.

Xanthe, retro propera, verſæque recurrite lymphæ!

I can ſay no more: they will have their own way; for I never could learn that the mighty Xerxes himſelf got a bit the more of his mind for chaining the Helleſpont and whipping its waves. But what has all this to do with *Nôtre Dame?* I thank you for the hint. This celebrated cathedral is ſo choaked with houſes that I know not from what ſpot it may be ſeen to advantage: it is a Gothic edifice, built in the ſhape of a croſs, and has been remarked for the lightneſs of its ſtructure; but its two large ſquare towers, in giving ſtateline ſs, give alſo, in my opinion, a heavineſs to the building, which I do not feel diſpoſed to find fault with. The outſide is rich in ſculptural and architectural ornaments, which can hardly be conſidered as affording lightneſs to its character. The inſide of the church is now bald and naked: in their curſed revolutionary rage, its fine paintings, rich tapeſtry, and magnificent monuments, were moſt of them deſtroyed by the Pariſian populace! In the choir is ſome curious carving in wood, of ſcriptural hiſtories, which were related to us with a volubility that overwhelmed and aſtoniſhed us, by the ſexton's wife, or ſome ſuch perſonage, who deſcanted on the felicity of the ſubjects, and the delicacy of the workmanſhip. I wiſh I had Bunbury's pencil in my pocket, you ſhould certainly have a fac-ſimile of this curious original: the age of the lady may be about ſixty, but

"Time has not thinned her flowing hair,
Nor bent her with his iron hand."

She ſeems to be made of very durable materials, and very ſtrongly put together. The old lady—*nôtre*-dame—was neatly dreſſed, in a full gown, which had certainly

tainly robbed the peony of all its colour: a clean long-friſled cap made no pretenſions to conceal the good-humoured rotundity of her countenance, which is perfectly ſleek and unwrinkled: the modeſt handkerchief might have eſcaped notice if one's obſervation had not been attracted by a gold croſs, ſuſpended under the double chin, which, from her ſituation in the church probably, the good dame might think it no more than decorous to wear of a larger ſize than common. The croſs ſeems to be very generally worn by females of all ranks in Paris, and perhaps in all parts of France: there is ſcarcely a fiſh-woman, a ballad-ſinger, an oyſter-wench, or a *fille-de-joie*, who is without it: how curious it is that Faſhion ſhould have borrowed one of her moſt favourite ornaments from Religion!

Nôtre-Dame (the living one I mean) received us with many a curtſey, and introduced us to her huſband, as we imagine him to be: poor fellow, he could ſcarcely get a word in by its edge! R—— and myſelf took compaſſion on him, and whilſt his "better half" was holding forth with an untired tongue on ſome of the curioſities ſhe was exhibiting, we liſtened to his account of the vaſt ſum of money which the four large circular windows of painted glaſs had coſt. Theſe are extremely beautiful, and have a fine effect, having fortunately eſcaped the fury of the deſtroyers.

La Maiſon des Invalids has been deſcribed a hundred times: this hoſpital for wounded and ſuperannuated ſoldiers is doubtleſs a very grateful aſylum for thoſe who have bled in the ſervice of their country: the Library was preſented by Bonaparte; we entered ſome of the kitchens, and apartments where the linen is depoſited; theſe offices were neat and commodious. What a proud feeling muſt come acroſs the veterans who have honourably earned the protection of theſe walls, when a ſtranger is conducted into the Temple of Mars! In this lofty and magnificent ſaloon are ſuſpended the enſigns of victory, which in various ages France has won, by the valour of her ſoldiers, from almoſt every nation. It is unneceſſary to ſay, that the conqueſts of the Republic over her confederated foes have added much to this diſplay of ſplendour and of triumph: eighteen hundred ſtandards are here hung up, which have been taken in the preſent war! Our friend R—— expreſſed an honourable pride, that, amidſt the uncounted trophies which adorn this hall of Victory, two Britiſh flags alone contribute to enrich its oſtentatious garniture. He and I mounted to the ball of the building: for my own part, I was heartily tired before I reached the ſummit of my elevation, and was ſo giddy as to be under the neceſſity of reſting two or three times on the ſteps, and of ſupporting myſelf on the arm of our guide, who was very attentive that I ſhould make no falſe ſtep. We were certainly repaid for our labour, as it was the firſt, and indeed the only, view we took of Paris from ſuch a ſituation. The floor under the dome is extremely beautiful: it is formed of teſſellated marble, and is exquiſitely finiſhed.

Le Louvre.—"At laſt! after running over the city for hoſpitals, and churches, and ſchools, you have at length found your way to the Louvre!" Leſs haſty, my good Friend!—a man has leſs difficulty in finding his way hither than he has in getting home. I have been deliberating and deliberating again, whether to attempt any deſcription of the celebrated paintings which ſurround me: but that very celebrity, even if no other reaſon had ſuggeſted itſelf, would have ſufficed to deter me. I am utterly unacquainted with the principles of the art of painting, but ſhould not, on that account—"Like moſt ignorant people," I hear you ſay in one of your ſarcaſtic humours,—have taxed myſelf with any unwarrantable arrogance or preſumption if I had dared to give you an opinion of the merits of ſome of theſe pictures. It is moſt true, that a well-practiſed and a well-cultivated eye will detect many minor faults, and diſcover many latent beauties, which eſcape vulgar obſervation: there may be ſomething incorrect in the drawing, ſomething falſe in the colouring, which an artiſt will, and perhaps no one but an artiſt is likely to, diſcern; ſtill, however, I muſt be allowed to imagine, that any one of common taſte, common feeling, and common accuracy, in noticing the features, attitudes, and expreſſion, of his fellow-creatures, under peculiar circumſtances, and in ſtriking ſituations, may give his opinion of a painting without danger of rendering himſelf ridiculous. You would allow a man, endued with the ordinary intellects and ſenſibilities of nature, to enjoy the beauties of one of Shakeſpear's plays:—you would probably think him very competent to point out many of its excellencies and many of its defects, although he had never heard the name of Ariſtotle in his life. Thoſe very delicate touches of nature in which Shakeſpear ſo pre-eminently excels, might be more readily remarked, and more acutely felt, by

ſome kindred poet; his leſs obvious anachroniſms, and leſs glaring violations of the dramatic unities, would doubtleſs be detected with greater facility by a well-practiſed critic: but ſtill I contend, that, where human nature is the object of repreſentation, the bench of juſtice is not monopolized by artiſts. That oft-quoted line of Terence is quite as applicable here as in thoſe caſes where it has ſo frequently been uſed, in reference to the intereſt which every one ought to take in the concerns of humanity:—"*Homo ſum; et nihil humani à me alienum puto.*"

How far this reaſoning is applicable to the third ſiſter-art, Muſic, I will not pretend to determine: but, applicable or not, muſicians, painters, and poets, all appeal to the public with confidence, and the ſentence which their performances receive is allowed to be generally a juſt one.

For a man to form any tolerable eſtimate of a picture, it is obviouſly of indiſpenſable neceſſity that he ſhou'd be thoroughly acquainted with all the circumſtances of the ſtory which the artiſt delineates, and with the characters of the principal perſonages introduced: the preciſe inſtant of action which is exhibited, will of courſe not eſcape him. There is ſo powerful a ſympathy, or perhaps one might ſay there is ſuch a phyſical connection between the muſcles of the body and the emotions of the mind in thoſe ſtriking ſituations in which the chief figure of a painting is uſually pourtrayed, that moſt people, ſurely, are capable of judging whether the artiſt has given in the one a juſt and accurate repreſentation of the other.

But to obtain all this previous knowledge, ſo neceſſary to the critical examination of a picture, much attentive ſtudy is requiſite, and of courſe much time: although we are fortunately very near to the Louvre, you know how little time we can devote to it—now and then a haſty hour, which is abſolutely fled before one can walk round the rooms!—And after all, the moſt celebrated pictures in this gallery have been repeatedly deſcribed by perſons of well-cultivated taſte, who have had every opportunity of ſtudying them at their leiſure.

You ſee I am labouring hard to excuſe myſelf for the diſappointment you may experience at being thus cheated; however, if poſſible, I will make my peace with you, by putting in my pocket for your peruſal the *Notice des Tableaux des Ecoles Françaiſe, Flamande, et Italienne, expoſés dans la grande Galerie.*

This *Notice*, I aſſure you, is not a mere catalogue, it is by no means ſuch a barren index as is given you in Somerſet-Houſe; but contains a neat and concile explanation of thoſe hiſtorical pieces particularly, which without ſuch explanation on the ſpot muſt be unintereſting to nine-tenths of the ſpectators. Will you have a ſpecimen? I think it will amuſe you, and ſhall therefore ſelect, for tranſlation, the *Notice* of my favourite piece, The Communion of St. Jerome, by Domenichino. What would I give that the group of adoring angels would finiſh their adoration, and fly away!

"Domenichino (Domenico Zampieri) born at Bologna in 1581, and died at Naples in 1641. No. 763. The Communion of Saint Jerome.

"Arrived at the age of 99 years, and ſeeing his laſt hour approach, St. Jerome cauſed himſelf to be carried into the church of Bethlehem, where he had been accuſtomed to celebrate the holy myſteries. There, placed at the foot of the altar, the dying old man ſummons all his ſtrength, in order to receive, on his knees, the viaticum: but exhauſted by faſtings, age, and illneſs, it is unequal to this laſt effort. Vainly does he attempt to raiſe his arms, that he may claſp his trembling hands: the coldneſs of death has already ſeized his extremities; the relaxed muſcles, and the ſtiffened joints, are no longer obedient: his arms are motionleſs, his knees bend, and, ſinking under the weight of his body, he again falls backwards. In this ſtate of feebleneſs and agony the little life which yet remains to him ſeems altogether concentrated in his eyes and on his lips, that eagerly implore the Sacrament, which the prieſt is preparing himſelf to adminiſter. He, cloathed in the ſacerdotal habit of the Greek Church, advances towards the holy man, in order to communicate; with one hand he holds the Hoſt on the patine, and with the other he ſtrikes his boſom as he pronounces the ſacramental ſervice. Near him the Deacon, ſtanding in the Dalmatic veſtment, bears the chalice ready to preſent it, when he ſhall have received the Euchariſt; and before him the Sub-deacon, on his knees, holding in his hands the Miſſal.

"The aſſiſtants participate in this pious ceremony: one ſupports behind the fainting old man; another, on his knees before, wipes away the tears which his ſituation has extorted. On his left hand, Saint Paulina proſtrates herſelf, in order to kiſs his hands: all ſeem moved by the affecting ſcene. The compoſition is completed

pleted by a group of angels hovering above in adoration." Once more, I do wiſh theſe angels would take themſelves off.

Such are the little deſcriptions which are attached to the *Notice* of thoſe paintings which moſt require explanation: the "*Notice des Statues, Buſtes, et Bas reliefs, de la Galerie des Antiques,*" is ſtill more full and deſcriptive: when we deſcend into the ſtatue-gallery, I ſhall give you a ſpecimen or two. The Adminiſtration of the "*Central Muſeum of Arts,*" as the Louvre is now called, has it in contemplation to publiſh a *Catalogue général et raiſonné* of the paintings in this gallery, which we ſhall all be very anxious to ſee: the preſent conciſe one is publiſhed at the moderate price of one franc "*en faveur de la claſſe la moins fortunée.*"

I ſhall not enter into French politics, or conſider what degree of favour and attention is extended towards the *claſſe la moins fortunée* by Government, in reſpect to civil liberty: but every one will acknowledge, that there is ſomething noble in throwing open the doors of every public eſtabliſhment, libraries, muſeums, cabinets, gardens, &c. to the gratuitous admiſſion of every individual. The meaneſt ſhoe-black in the republic may perambulate the halls of the Louvre with the ſame independent ſtep that the Firſt Conſul could: admiſſion is equally free for both on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of every decade. Foreigners and ſtudents have free ingreſs on every day except one, which probably is the Decade itſelf, a day entirely of civil reſt, and totally unconnected with religious obſervances: all the offices are then ſhut up, and no public buſineſs is tranſacted.

We took advantage of the polite and handſome privilege thus offered to foreigners, and walked into the Louvre when none but ourſelves and ſtudents had admiſſion: of theſe latter we always ſaw a conſiderable number, ſome elevated on little ſcaffolds, others ſitting, others ſtanding, employed in copying their favourite picture or their favourite ſtatue. There is ſomething extremely claſſical and intereſting in this ſcene.

We ſhould anticipate in England (tho' in all probability without reaſon) much confuſion and inconvenience from this open unlimited admiſſion of perſons of every deſcription into ſuch galleries as theſe are.* The utmoſt decorum prevails here: we have been in the Louvre when there could ſcarcely be fewer than two or three hundred perſons in it—*bos, fur, ſus, atque ſacerdos*—without once having the opportunity to notice the ſlighteſt violation of

* I cannot, in juſtice, omit to notice an unfortunate fact, which is point-blank againſt me. Mr. Gwynn, in his "London and Weſtminſter improved," has the following paſſage:—"In the year 1760, the firſt exhibition of the Artiſts of Great Britain was made, and another the year following; but as every Member of the Society was at liberty to diſtribute what number of tickets for admittance he thought fit, that which was intended only as a polite, entertaining, and rational amuſement for the public, *became a ſcene of tumult and diſorder*; and to ſuch a height was the rage of viſiting the exhibition carried, that, when the Members themſelves had ſatisfied their own curioſity, the room was crowded during the hours allotted for the exhibition, with menial ſervants and their acquaintance. This proſtitution of the polite arts undoubtedly became extremely diſagreeable to the Profeſſors themſelves, who heard alike with indignation their works cenſured or approved by kitchen-maids and ſtable-boys." The context, however, may fairly lead one to ſuſpect, that this ſcene of tumult and confuſion was merely, that *a taſte for the polite arts*, which kitchen-maids and ſtable-boys had, for the firſt time in their lives, an opportunity of gratifying, drew more of them into the exhibition-room than it was calculated to accommodate. Mr. Gwyn is extremely indignant that ſuch perſons ſhould give an opinion on a work of art: the Artiſts themſelves thought otherwiſe, or they would not have been ſo laviſh with their tickets; they remembered the old ſtory of Apelles, perhaps, which eſcaped the recollection of Mr. Gwyn. The ſtory goes—that when Apelles had finiſhed a picture, he publicly expoſed it, and uſed to hide himſelf behind the canvas in order to profit by the criticiſms which he heard on his performance: it chanced one day that a cobler came to view it, and, having an eye to the honour of his profeſſion, was a little out of humour in obſerving, that the ſhoes did not fit the feet of one of the heroes quite ſo well as they ſhould do. Apelles paid a proper reſpect to the opinion of his critic, who certainly knew where the ſhoe pinched much better than he did, and immediately corrected the fault. Thus much againſt Mr. Gwyn: but the ſtory goes a little farther, and is more in his favour. The cobler happened to paſs by this picture a ſecond time, and was ſtruck with the alteration, which ſo flattered his judgment, that he muſt now extend his criticiſm truly to the ſhape of the leg! This was too bad—Apelles could bear it no longer, but peeping from behind his canvas exclaimed, "No, no, friend, you may be a very good cobler, but prithee don't ſet yourſelf up for an anatomiſt—*Ne ſutor ultrà crepidam!*"

propriety

propriety in behaviour. Boards are hung up in two or three public places, "Citizens, touch nothing, but reſpect the National property;" this neat and neceſſary admonition is not always very ſtrictly attended to: a gentleman of your acquaintance (I fear it was myſelf) was thoughtleſs enough to feel of the full veins in the Dying Gladiator's foot; ſurely one could not fancy they would yield to the preſſure of the finger. Some one, whom we conjectured to be a ſort of guard, gently rebuked me:—"*Ne touchez rien, Monſieur, s'il vous plait.* The entrance into the Grand Gallery of Paintings preſents one of the moſt enchanting perſpectives I ever beheld: the length of the room is 1300 feet! on the walls of which are ſuſpended 950 pictures, many of them of very large dimenſions, the workmanſhip of Raphael, of Rubens, of Guido, of Titian, of the Carracci, of Leonardo da Vinci, of Corregio, Albano, Domenichino, &c. &c. &c. The firſt effect of this ſplendid and multitudinous aſſemblage is extremely impreſſive: but ſurely the pictures might be ſtudied to better advantage, were the collection leſs numerous—were it ſeparated and arranged into half a dozen different apartments. The *Adminiſtration*, however, has very judiciouſly arranged the painters, particularly thoſe of hiſtory, following the chronological order of their birth, and the pictures of each maſter are, as much as poſſible, collected together; by this method the compariſon of ſchool with ſchool, of maſter with maſter, and of the ſame maſter with himſelf, is certainly very much facilitated.

This moſt noble room, however, is, after all, I think, in its preſent ſtate, very ill-calculated for the exhibition of pictures: it is narrow, although undoubtedly much more ſo in appearance than reality, and the large windows on one ſide alternate thoſe on the other, ſo that it is the moſt difficult thing in the world to throw an even light on any painting which you may wiſh to examine: having found one good ſituation, you muſt keep it, for the chances are againſt your being able to find a ſecond. But we muſt take leave of this gallery: perhaps you will like to be informed, however, that Maria Coſway has it in contemplation to make and publiſh etchings of all the pictures contained in it!—What a formidable undertaking!

Le Citoyen David is, you know, the moſt celebrated painter in Paris: his picture of Bonaparte's Paſſage over Mount St. Bernard we had frequently heard of before we left England, and of courſe were curious to ſee this far-famed production of art. Alas! it is gone! The Firſt Conſul, to whom it belongs, took it away about ſix weeks ſince: this is a great diſappointment, but we have been fortunate enough to have an opportunity of examining a performance of rival celebrity, by the ſame artiſt—"*Le Tableau des Sabines.*" This picture is publicly exhibited at the Louvre for the private emolument of David, the firſt profeſſional man in France who has expoſed the productions of his pencil for profit; the circumſtance will probably effect a material and favourable change in the ſituation of the French painters, and poſſibly of the art itſelf: the public will now become judges of the performance, and the voluntary remunerators of artiſts, who will then, as in England, become independent, and receive the juſt tribute of their induſtry and their genius. The ſingularity, or perhaps the uniqueneſs (if you will allow me the word), of the circumſtance has, however, made David unpopular here; ſo much ſo, that he has thought proper to prefix to his "*Expoſition du Tableau*" a vindication of his conduct! It is very dexterouſly managed, and, although ſuch a vindication would be thought ſuperfluous in London, it is worth preſerving, as a curious evidence of the different opinion which is entertained on this ſubject at Paris.

(To be continued in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING only an occaſional reader of your entertaining Miſcellany, the Letter of Mr. Thelwall, contained in your laſt Number, would, but by an accident which I regard as fortunate, have eſcaped my notice.

However incautious may have been the expreſſions to which Mr. Thelwall alludes, I do aſſure him and the public, that I meant no reflection on his *moral* character, reſpecting which I, at the time, knew little or nothing, but which I have ſince heard very favourably ſpoken of: and it would give me great concern, that he ſhould receive any ſerious injury from what I have ſaid of him in his *political* character.

I acknowledge that the proceedings of the popular ſocieties excited in my mind the utmoſt diſlike and diſapprobation, and that I conſidered the leading characters in thoſe aſſociations as, in their public and political capacity, but little entitled to reſpect, though individually they might be, and,

and, I believe, were, for the moſt part, honeſt and well-intentioned perſons. Probably many of them would now join in the free cenſure of their own indiſcretions. Certainly the accounts I have recently heard of Mr. Thelwall, and the general tenor of his conduct, have contributed much to remove the prejudices (if they were prejudices), which I formerly entertained againſt him; and it will give me real pleaſure to be able to correct, in a future edition of the work to which he refers, any improper harſhneſs of language, which, from miſinformation or miſrepreſentation, I may have been led to adopt reſpecting Mr. Thelwall, or any other perſon of any party.

Mr. Thelwall, in his Letter, ſpeaks apparently with ſome little degree of petulance of that great ornament of his country and of human nature, the late Duke of Bedford: but I think the occaſion will abſolve me from any violation of propriety in mentioning, that the Duke, ſpeaking to me of Mr. Burke's abuſive attack upon himſelf, beſtowed no ſlight commendation upon Mr. Thelwall's Remarks upon that publication, as the production of a man of ſenſe and reflection, whoſe character, notwithſtanding the eccentricities of his early life, might ultimately become very reſpectable. This opinion Mr. Thelwall's ſubſequent conduct has certainly contributed much to confirm.

One thing only ſurprizes me a little in Mr. Thelwall's Letter, that, as his character will unqueſtionably live in the eſteem of poſterity, and my writings are as infallibly doomed to ſpeedy and utter oblivion, it ſhould be deemed by him a matter of any importance in what light he is there repreſented. I remain your's, &c.

London, WM. BELSHAM.
May 4, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THANK Scioppius for his hint. Dr. Hunter's Horace I have, and eſteem it. With his Virgil I am altogether unacquainted. Till I have an opportunity of conſulting it, I will venture to ſuppoſe that he has publiſhed,

Bebrycià veniens, qui ſe, Amyci de gente ferebat, of the family of Amycus, which would be eaſy and natural. I could ſay more in behalf of this conjecture, but let the learned reader judge between the two. *Ego rem in medio relinquo.*

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Higham hill, Walthamſtow, E. COGAN.
May 3, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS forcibly ſtruck with the obſervations of your Correſpondent at Spaniſh Town in Jamaica, becauſe the ſame facts are alſo notorious all over the Eaſt Indies; and, during ſeveral years reſidence at Madras, I experienced inſurmountable difficulties in my attempts to procure ſuch new publications and periodical works as were worth peruſal.

The market was always abundantly ſupplied with unintereſting books, in fine bindings, while the very ſame publications were converted in Great Britain to the purpoſes of the cheeſemonger and tallow chandler.

On my return to Europe, I learnt the cauſe of this apparent folly in the perſons who export books to our ſettlements abroad, and a brief ſtatement may anſwer the uſeful objects of your Correſpondent, and throw ſome light on a trade which, as connected with the progreſs of knowledge, is of ſingular importance.

I learnt, that, whenever more copies of any work are printed in Great Britain than the public are diſpoſed to purchaſe, or whenever any dull or worthleſs book falls dead from the preſs, the reſource of the publiſher is the foreign market, and the demand of thoſe who export Books in quantities. It is conceived, that purchaſers of books reſiding in diſtant ſettlements, having only "Hobſon's choice," muſt neceſſarily buy whatever is ſent them; conſequently, with very few exceptions, the books ſent abroad are bought of the publiſhers at low prices, and are little better than the refuſe of the bookſellers' warehouſes. It is no wonder then, that what would only be *waſte-paper* at home, ſhould be permitted to be ſold abroad at 10, 20, or 30 per cent. below the full price.

It is the preſent practice of the London merchants, whenever they export books, to order a certain number of Trunks, or a certain value of new Publications; and, if they have their weight, number, and meaſure, the quality is not conſidered as any object: that is to ſay, they order books to be ſhipped exactly in the ſame manner as they would order broad-cloth, cutlery, or any other ſpecies of common merchandize, and it is in this abſurd practice that the evil complained of originates. Merchants ſhould conſider that books are of an heterogeneous nature, and that it would be juſt as abſurd to give a general order for 20 caſes of cloth, cheeſe, hats, ſhoes, muſlins, and other articles, to be aſſorted and packed at the diſcretion of

of a dealer, as to order 20 caſes of books, which, taken ſeparately, are as unlike in their nature as cloth and cheeſe.

Having thus ſtated the obvious cauſes of the evil, it will not be difficult to point out in what way it may be removed. I adviſe, that, whenever a merchant wiſhes to ſhip a quantity of books, if he is not himſelf a literary man, that he requeſt any literary friend to write out a liſt of the moſt intereſting, valuable, and popular books; and if this order be faithfully packed, he may depend upon it, that he will ſoon find books, as far as their amount extends, to be one of the moſt profitable articles of his trade. In occaſional adventures, within my own knowledge, in which the ſelection has been carefully made, the profit has never been leſs than two hundred per cent.

The pleaſure thus communicated to the ſettlement to which the books are conſigned, and the uſeful knowledge propagated, ought alſo to be a conſideration of weight with a reſpectable merchant.

What I have ſaid relative to the neceſſity of making out a judicious liſt on the part of perſons who export books from Great Britain, will apply, with equal force, to thoſe bookſellers who reſide in our foregn ſettlements, and who import books from Great Britain, as their particular buſineſs. I am, Sir,

London, May 3. Your's, &c. T. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Caſtle of Dunnottar, from its antiquity, its hiſtory, its ſituation, and now from the grandeur of its ruins, has attracted the attention of all who have travelled through the North of Scotland, either for information or for pleaſure.

I was aſtoniſhed to ſee an account of it by ſome perſon, who, from ignorance of his ſubject, ſeems but poorly qualified for the taſk; and I was ſorry, that your valuable Miſcellany ſhould have been made the channel through which an erroneous ſtatement was given to the public. Living in its immediate vicinity, I can vouch for the truth of what I now write, and will thank you to give it an early place in your Magazine.

The ſpring in one of the vaults is ſo very brackiſh, that nothing but the moſt urgent neceſſity could ever have induced the garriſon to uſe it; and, beſides, the quantity of water is ſo trifling, that it could not have afforded a ſufficient ſupply. A very deep hollow, formed by nature, runs along the weſt-ſide of the Caſtle, and divides it from the land, but acroſs which no draw-bridge ever was placed, as far as I can learn; indeed, the aſcent to the gateway is ſo narrow and ſteep, that, before the invention of cannon, a handful of men was ſufficient to protect it from the attacks of a very powerful army, as long as the garriſon could be ſupplied with proviſions. During the civil-wars, Mr. George Ogilvy, the Lieutenant-governor, and who about that time became the proprietor of Barras by marriage, was the means, aſſiſted by the wife of the parſon of the neighbouring pariſh, of preſerving the regalia of Scotland. The Governor himſelf, a branch of the Mariſhal family, though abſent during the ſiege, was amply rewarded; Mr. Ogilvy was created a baronet; but the poor clergyman and his wife, though the moſt active agents in the buſineſs, received no recompence whatever. The Caſtle has undergone no repairs for many years, and is now, with a large eſtate in the neighbourhood, the property of Mr. Keith, a gentleman of the law in Edinburgh, who claims his deſcent from the family of Mariſhal. As poſſeſſing the original records, and from his favourite purſuits, he is well-qualified for giving an account of the Caſtle of Dunnottar, and I hope he will now conſider himſelf as called upon to do ſo.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

G. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FIND by your laſt Number, that your Correſpondent, Dr. Toulmin, aſcribes "the Enquiry into the Scripture-meaning of the Word SATAN," &c. to the late Rev. J. Robertſon, of whom you have preſented a Memoir in your Magazine for March. I do not know on what authority this tract is ſo aſcribed, neither do I mean peremptorily to deny, that it was the production of Mr. Robertſon. But I have always underſtood, from the time of its publication in 1772, to the preſent day, that it was written by a Mr. Barker, a clergyman, who was reſident on a curacy, or beneficed, in Yorkſhire. It was on the publication of this tract, that the late Dr. M———l L———h (then fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge) was ſo much diſturbed at the object of the INQUIRER, whoever he was:—"Things (ſaid he in the college-hall) are come to a fine paſs; the heretics are now about to inſiſt that there is no Devil: this is the final ſubverſion of all orthodoxy; and the conſequence will be, that it will be better to be d—d than hanged." Your's,

May 3, 1802. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT *of the* PARISH *of* CROSBYRAVENSWORTH, *in the* COUNTY *of* WESTMORELAND.

CROSBYRAVENSWORTH appears to have derived part of its name from a large ſtone *croſs* of great antiquity, which is ſtill to be ſeen in the churchyard. This croſs may poſſibly have been erected about the time of the firſt promulgation of Chriſtianity in theſe countries; and at this place, it is probable, the founders and teachers of the Goſpel aſſembled the proſelytes to the new religion for divine worſhip, previouſly to the erection of Chriſtian temples; and St. Auguſtine himſelf, for ought we know to the contrary, may have preached Chriſt to the people here*.

The croſs conſiſts of one ſolid freeſtone, of neat but plain workmanſhip, and without any ſculpture, about one foot ſquare, and nine feet in height, and tapers upwards; but the top ſeems to have been broken off as if by deſign, which might probably happen about the time of the Reformation. It ſtands in a ſquare block of ſolid freeſtone, about two feet above the ſurface of the ground, and fixed into its centre in a very maſterly manner; and the whole is founded ſo carefully and ſo deep, that, notwithſtanding the numerous graves which are continually dug around it, the croſs ſtill preſerves its erect and perpendicular poſture. This appears very ſufficient to account for the former part of the name of this pariſh.

As to the latter, we may obſerve, that in all ancient records it is denominated Croſbyravens*with* or Croſbyravens*wath*, very probably from a deep, woody, and ſequeſtered glen or vale, ſituated a mile above the village of Croſby, and called Ravenſgill, where one arm of the brook takes its riſe, and, being joined by two or three others, forms the river Lyvennate. This river, purſuing its courſe through the village, croſſes the public road near the church, at a broad and ſhallow place, commonly called, in the provincial dialect of the country, *the Wath*. In a lapſe, therefore, of ſeveral centuries, it is not improbable, that Croſbyravens*wath* may, through the effects of whim, ignorance, or careleſs pronunciation, have been corrupted to Croſbyraven*ſworth*.

This pariſh, which is one of the moſt elevated ſituations in the county, lies in the deanery and barony of Weſtmoreland, and in the dioceſe of Carliſle. It is bounded on the eaſt by the pariſhes of Aſby, and St. Laurence, Appleby; on the ſouth, by the pariſhes of Aſby and Orton; on the weſt, by the pariſhes of Orton and Shap; and on the north, by the pariſhes of Shap and Morland. Its greateſt extent, from north to ſouth, will be near eight miles, and, from eaſt to weſt, about four miles. Somewhat more than one half of the pariſh is incloſed, partly with ſtones, of which there is great abundance, and partly with growing fences; and it is tolerably cultivated. The reſt is entirely in a ſtate of nature, and covered chiefly with bent and heath; although three-fourths of it, at leaſt, might, by incloſing and cultivating, be brought to great improvement.

The higher parts, towards the ſouth, are principally mountainous and barren, the vale of Birkbeck alone excepted. The ſoil of the incloſed lands in Birkbeck Fells is, in general, of a wet and ſpongy nature; but ſome of it has been greatly benefited by draining, and has thereby become rich meadow ground. In the vallies, the ſoil is a dry gravelly loam; and pretty good oats, barley, and potatoes are grown, and ripen rather early. The fuel, which theſe people uſe, conſiſts altogether of peats, turf, and heath; and plenty of all thoſe may be procured upon the neighbouring heights, though they have ſuffered much of late years by the depredations of the inhabitants of a neighbouring pariſh, who have incloſed their own common. By the aſſiſtance of peats, they contrive to burn excellent *lime*.

This mountainous diſtrict contains about 18 families, who apparently live comfortably and happily, and are certainly not under the neceſſity of undergoing much hard labour to procure their ſubſiſtence. Their cattle are ſmall, and their paſtures coarſe, but noted for yielding excellent butter. Their ſheep are the black-faced horned kind, the wool of which is of an inferior quality; and they prefer them to others, on the ſuppoſition that they are better able to endure the ſtormy and inclement blaſts of winter, in this bleak ſituation. Mr. Pringle, however, differs from them in opinion. "There is

* The writer, however, of St. Auguſtine's Life, publiſhed in the Biographia Britannica, ſuppoſes him not to have travelled ſo far north, and that this miſſionary baptized ſome converts, not in the river Swale, near York, as is related by Gervaſe, and afterwards by Camden, but in another river of the ſame name at the mouth of the Medway.—*See Biog. Brit. vol. 1, p.* 363.

is here (in Weſtmoreland)," ſays that author, "a ſtrong prejudice in favour of theſe coarſe woolled ſheep, which there is every reaſon to believe is ill-founded; the ſort now known under the name of the *Cheviot* breed, being equally hardy, and much more profitable from the ſuperior value of their fleece*." Theſe remarks appear extremely juſt, and the proprietors of ſheep-farms and others will do well to attend to this gentleman's obſervations. The flocks belonging to this people may be eſtimated at four or five ſcore for each family; or, the whole number of ſheep kept in this mountainous diſtrict may be computed to be about ſixteen hundred. The greater part of the inhabitants are proprietors of the farms on which they live.

The lower diviſion of the pariſh declines much to the north, and is ſub-divided into three townſhips, Croſby, Mauldſmeaburne, and Reagill; in all of which the ſoil is in general dry, and produces good crops of wheat, barley, oats, peaſe, turnips, and potatoes, eſpecially in favourable and early ſeaſons. When, however, the times of ſowing and reaping are late and wet, the land is moſt profitable in meadow and paſture ground, on account of its high ſituation, and the herbage it affords for feeding cattle. The ſoil of the more elevated lands is chiefly a hazel mould, but in ſome ſituations it conſiſts of a pretty ſtrong clay. In the vallies, the ſoil is a dry limeſtone gravel, which, as there are different ſtrata of it on the deep banks of the river, we might be led to ſuppoſe had been waſhed thither at ſome former period.

There are ſome woods of conſiderable extent and beauty, conſiſting of aſh, birch, hazel, holly, &c. quite in a ſtate of nature. There are alſo large groves of Scotch firs, of great ſize and value; and ſome of the handſomeſt and talleſt ſpruces any where to be met with. Theſe principally belong to the Earl of Lonſdale, who is Lord of the ſeveral Manors, and proprietor of moſt of the largeſt and beſt eſtates in the pariſh. Meaburne-hall in particular, where the preſent Earl's father was born, and where he reſided the greateſt part of his life, is much and deſervedly admired for its rural beauties. Near to it is a large park, well fenced round with a high wall of freeſtone, and ſtocked with deer. The brow above the hall is decorated with a large grove of fine Scotch firs, in full growth and perfection. The edifice itſelf, built in an ancient form, ſtands in a retired and ſequeſtered ſituation, with a ſpacious garden and pleaſure-ground adjoining, kept in the neateſt order. At the north-end of the hall is an opening into one of the moſt beautiful fields ever formed by nature and art: it is more than half a mile in length, and rather leſs in breadth, is ſheltered nearly on every ſide, upon the riſing parts of it, with plantations of fir and other tall foreſt-trees, and through the midſt of it flows the river Lyvennate. His Lordſhip is ſaid to take great delight in this rural ſcenery and retreat, and has part of the eſtate in his own occupation. The reſt, which is very conſiderable, is let to two or three different tenants.

The inhabitants breathe a ſharp and clear air, and have been ſeldom ſubject to epidemical diſtempers, the ſmall pox alone excepted, which is reported to have made dreadful havock here in former times. Of late years, however, the baneful effects of that diſorder have been greatly mitigated by the uſe of inoculation, which has been brought to a ſtill higher degree of improvement by the introduction of the vaccine or cow-pox. The very learned and philanthropic Dr. Thornton, when upon a viſit to Lowther-hall, in the winter of 1800, was the firſt perſon that introduced the inoculation for the cow pox into notice and repute in this part of the country. He proved it by the plaineſt and ſtrongeſt demonſtrations to be a complete preventative of the ſmall pox, and a much more ſafe and eaſy diſeaſe; after which he inoculated ſeveral hundreds, perhaps ſome thouſands, with the vaccine matter, *gratis*. The indiſputable utility and efficacy of the vaccine-inoculation has now nearly overcome the prejudice with which it was at firſt received; and the reputation it acquired during the time of Dr. Thornton's continuance in Weſtmoreland, has been farther increaſed by the ſucceſs with which the practice of it has been invariably attended ever ſince.

Nor have the profeſſors of phyſic only inoculated for the cow-pox: many have had the operation performed by perſons no ways connected with the faculty, and the event always proved ſucceſsful. And it would perhaps be highly improper not to mention in this place, as a proof of what has been advanced, that Mr. George Gibſon of this pariſh has inoculated for the cow-pox between two and three hundred perſons *gratis*, all of whom had the diſeaſe with the deſired ſucceſs. He has

prin-

* See Mr. Pringle's "General View of the Agriculture of Weſtmoreland," p. 27.

principally adopted the method recommended by Dr. Jenner and others, who have written upon the vaccine inoculation; but he has never experienced that the vaccine-matter will, in a length of time, loſe its infection, and cannot be communicated by inſertion, as moſt authors upon the ſubject have aſſerted. On the contrary, he has never known it leſs infectious, how long ſoever it had been kept, than when recently taken from the patient. This, however, may have been occaſioned by his making the inciſions rather larger than ſome of the medical men do, by which means the punctures receive a greater quantity of fluid, and conſequently the inoculated perſon is more likely to become infected. It is needleſs to add, that this gentleman's exertions in the cauſe of humanity are highly meritorious*.

There have been of late years few inſtances of mortality among young people, but what have been occaſioned by pulmonary complaints, or "tubercular affections of the lungs," which have indeed proved fatal to many; nor has it ever occurred, that a confirmed phthiſis has yielded to any, even the moſt ingenious preſcriptions of the faculty; though the patient generally flattered himſelf to the laſt with the hopes of recovery. Some have died lately of the pleuriſy and the dropſy, and one of an abceſs of the liver, which, though it formed pretty well outwardly, it was not deemed adviſeable to open, on account of the extreme debility of the patient. One inſtance has occurred of an inflammation of the brain, which terminated fatally. The patient ſeemed, from the firſt attack of the diſorder, to have loſt all ſpeech and recollection; nor did the ſtupor yield in the leaſt to the application of leeches, ſetons, bliſters, warm cataplaſms to the feet, nor any internal medicine whatever. About the tenth day the young man died. The people here, when pretty far advanced in life, are generally carried off by complaints in the bowels, or by old age.

In the vale of Birkbeck, a branch of the Lune takes its riſe; and, in the lower parts of the pariſh, three or four ſtreamlets ſpring, and form the river Lyvennate, which runs north, and unites itſelf to the Eden, a little before that river enters the county of Cumberland. Birkbeck water, principally oozing from the moſſes, is of a brown colour, but nevertheleſs abounds with pretty large quantities of trout, eels, and, in the ſpawning ſeaſon, a few ſalmon. Lyvennate, ſpringing amongſt limeſtone, is as clear as cryſtal, and, being ſoftened by a courſe of three or four miles, makes tolerable water for bleaching. Its trout is of high repute, but it cannot boaſt of any ſalmon.

In Birkbeck Fells is a mineral ſpring, which, from its contiguity to the pariſh of Shap, uſually obtains the appellation of *Shap-well*. This mineral-water is well-known, and juſtly eſteemed, for its medicinal virtues. The ſtones over which it paſſes are tinged with a whitiſh colour; and it appears to be ſtrongly impregnated with ſulphur and rock-ſalt. It is found to be a powerful diuretic, and, in ſome degree, cathartic, eſpecially with the aſſiſtance of Glauber's ſalts. The moderate uſe of this mineral ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and promotes digeſtion; and it is generally employed with ſucceſs as a warm-bath in moſt ſcorbutic and rheumatic complaints. During the ſummer ſeaſon great numbers reſort to this place for the purpoſes of bathing, and drinking the water, though the accommodations are not in themſelves inviting, nor indeed in any manner ſuitable for the valetudinarian and infirm. Nature, by liberally providing theſe ſalutary ſprings in almoſt every part of the earth, inconteſtibly proves the kind and benevolent intentions of Divine Providence towards the human race, who thus adminiſters diſtillations more wholeſome and effectual than all the artificial preparations of the chemiſt and the apothecary.

An inſtance, very extraordinary in natural hiſtory, occurred about two years ago in the village of Croſby; and which, unleſs it had been rendered indiſputable by ocular demonſtration, would, in all probability, have been conſidered as fabulous and incredible. A young chicken, only two days old, that had by ſome accident one of its legs broken, was brought by the children of the houſe to which it belonged, with many tears and lamentations, and placed on the hearth before the fire. A female cat, which was at that time in the houſe, approached the wounded and helpleſs bird, and, to the aſtoniſhment at leaſt of the elder part of the family, took it under her protection. Nor did ſhe remit her care and attention to the unfortunate bird, until it recovered of its broken limb, and was able to follow her about, which it continued to do

* To Mr. Gibſon, the compiler of theſe reports is indebted, not only for all the materials, but for the compoſition of the greateſt part of this Statiſtical Account.

for ſeveral weeks; and, when nature ſo far prevailed, that it ſeemed deſirous of aſſociating again with the feathered tribe, puſs betrayed evident marks of anxiety and diſtreſs. The cat has been generally conſidered a ſelfiſh and ungenerous animal; but inſtances are not wanting to prove, that it is ſometimes actuated by the nobleſt and moſt diſintereſted motives.

The number of reſident-proprietors in the pariſh is greatly decreaſed of late years; and a deſire of conſolidating many farms into one has manifeſted itſelf, to the evident diſadvantage of the community at large. The farms are in general rented at between fifty and one hundred pounds a year; but there are a few lower than the former, and higher than the latter, ſum. The value of land per acre is commonly from ten to twenty ſhillings *per annum*; but, in ſome ſituations, it is not rented at leſs than forty ſhillings *per annum*.

(To be continued)

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE *of* FORESTALLING.

(*Continued from page* 230, *No.* 85.)

CASE IV.

LORD KENYON, in the Caſe of Waddington, aſks, "Whether a rich man, buying up the cargo of ſhips juſt arrived with corn, with a view to raiſe the price to the conſumer, would not deſerve puniſhment?"

In a moral light he may be guilty of evil intentions; but in a political view, the puniſhment inflicted by the magiſtrate muſt be proportioned to the injury done to the community. What is the quantum of injury?

He muſt either ſell the corn immediately, or he muſt keep it back.

If he retails immediately, no harm will be done by him, for he muſt retail at that price at which they from whom he bought might and would have retailed; though the corn may have been imported by ſeveral merchants, yet he cannot ſell at a monopoly price, the corn ſo purchaſed bearing too ſmall a proportion to the whole to deſtroy the competition. (Not to repeat what I have already remarked, with regard to the aid that would be derived, even in the caſe of a monopoly of corn, from all other articles of food.)

If he keeps it back from the market, he muſt keep it back in one of theſe three circumſtances.—1. The whole ſupply, including the corn in queſtion, muſt be more than ſufficient for the conſumption:—Or, 2. It muſt be juſt ſufficient:—Or, 3. It muſt be leſs than ſufficient.

1. If the ſupply be more than ſufficient for the conſumption, ſomebody muſt keep back. For if equal quantities be carried to each ſucceſſive market, ſome part muſt be conſtantly returned unſold. Some corn, therefore, muſt be kept back, for the chance of a failing crop next year, or for re-exportation.

2. If the ſupply be exactly ſufficient, the corn kept back will raiſe the price of the corn brought to market above that price at which it would ſell if none were kept back. This riſe in the price will decreaſe the conſumption. And this decreaſe in the conſumption will make the whole ſupply more than ſufficient. He, therefore, who has kept back his corn, will find that when he brings it to market (as he muſt at laſt) he brings it to a glutted market, inſtead of a market in which the ſupply is exactly proportioned to the demand. He muſt now, therefore, ſell his corn at a price reduced, not barely in proportion to the riſe which, by keeping back his corn, he occaſioned to them who brought their corn to market, but reduced, beſides, in proportion to the decreaſed conſumption; ſince the conſumer cannot conſume, in this quarter of the year, an additional quantity of corn proportioned to their ſhort allowance of that article during the laſt quarter.

If it be ſaid that this temporary ſhort allowance is the evil complained of, and for which puniſhment is demanded; I anſwer, that the puniſhment above ſtated is ſo certain, and ſo well known to all traders, though ſo little known to lawyers, that it is more than enough to prevent the crime, or rather the error, from being ever committed more than in a very trifling degree.

3. If the ſupply be leſs than ſufficient, it is for the good of the public that ſuch a quantity ſhould be kept back as will divide the whole ſupply to every market in equal proportions, that the conſumption may be decreaſed. If more be kept back than is neceſſary for this purpoſe, the corn kept back will, by raiſing the price, ſtill farther decreaſe the conſumption. And whenever the corn ſo kept back is brought to market, it will cauſe a leſs deficiency, and conſequently a lower price, than if it had been brought ſo as to furniſh an equable ſupply.

The bad conſequences, therefore, to the public, is a greater variation of price. But the average price will even be lower. This variation of price is an inconvenience; but to the perſon keeping back there is a poſitive loſs. For he ſells his corn

at

at a lower price than he would have had if he had brought it forward in due and regular quantities.

Now, can it be ſuppoſed that many perſons, or any one perſon to any conſiderable degree, will occaſion to the public the inconvenience of a fluctuating price, by cauſing a real loſs to themſelves? The circumſtance, that it is every man's intereſt to bring forward his commodity when it is moſt wanted, that is, when the price is higheſt, is a ſufficient ſecurity that he will not keep it back ſo as to make any neceſſity for legiſlative interference, and much leſs for a puniſhment, on loſing ſight, for a ſhort time, of his own intereſt. His intentions may be to raiſe the price to the conſumer; but he cannot raiſe the *average* price; he can only lower it. All that he can do, is to cauſe a ſmall temporary inconvenience to the public by his own great loſs. He can put money into the pockets of thoſe of his neighbours who ſend their corn to market, while his own is kept back; but the money muſt ultimately come from his own pocket.

Mr. Waddington was puniſhed for over-trading; for buying up hops, and thus enhancing the price: that is, by hoarding his hops, he is ſuppoſed to have cauſed the hops that were brought to market to ſell at a higher price. But by the growers of hops he is accuſed of doing the reverſe of this. They ſay that he ſold his hops as faſt as he bought them; and perſuaded thoſe hop-planters from whom he did *not* buy, to keep up their hops, in the hope of a price ſtill higher, and thus ſold his own for more than if the hops of them who took his advice had been brought to market. It is evident that theſe charges are totally incompatible. He could not have been guilty of both at once. If he knew ſo little of the nature of trade, as to keep back when he ſhould bring to market, he was ſufficiently puniſhed by the loſs that he muſt have ſuſtained. The ſecond charge is more intelligible, but it cannot, and ought not, to be brought under the cognizance of law. Whether or not this or that charge be true, it is not my buſineſs to inquire: but true, or not, the public have no right to complain. The high price, whether cauſed in part by hoarding, or, as is moſt probable, *almoſt* entirely (for ſome planters allow, by their accuſation, that *they* hoarded) by a failure of the crop, produced the conſtant effect of leſſening the conſumption, and conſequently, as far as hoarding was concerned, a lower *average* price. Some brewers uſed ſubſtitutes, and others have found out methods of making the ſame quantity of hops go twice as far.

I ſhall repreſs my ſenſations at this and ſimilar proſecutions, and ſhall only aſk, what we are to think, if the principles for which I am contending be true, of the following bit of rhetoric that occurs in the moſt liberal publication of the day; and alſo, whether the laſt lines of the quotation do not confirm thoſe principles?—"Though the price of hops is not very high, yet the quantity puts it out of the power of thoſe daring ſpeculators who have done ſo much miſchief, either to monopolize, or perſuade the planters not to ſupply the market, as was done in 1799 and 1800, thoſe years that will ever be remembered by private as well as public brewers, who, by the machinations of certain individuals, now well known in the courts of law, were compelled to pay from 16l. to 20l. per cwt. for hops which might have been ſold at half the price. Only laſt year the monopolizers demanded 16l. or 17l. for hops, which they have ſince been glad to ſell from 70s. to 80s. And they ſtill have enough upon their hands to remind them of their unjuſt conduct."

If I were inclined to retort the charge of combination, and could ſuppoſe that the foes of foreſtalling acted not from ignorance, but from deſign, I ſhould ſay that their object is to force thoſe ſellers who want capital to ſell prematurely, that they may employ their own capital in laying in their ſtock. If an undue quantity of hops was kept back, it was a rare inſtance of commercial error; and, as the above paragraph aſſerts, was puniſhed accordingly by a heavy loſs. The fault is generally on the other ſide. This is put beyond all doubt, by all who have the command of money buying their ſtock, of corn particularly, in the autumn, when poor farmers are obliged to ſell. Theſe capitaliſts are the real and hurtful foreſtallers, by whom the poor are doubly ill-uſed. Firſt, by interfering with the corn-trade, they buy cheaper than they ought, and thus, in times of ſcarcity, are enabled to extend their conſumption beyond what it would otherwiſe be. The conſequence of this is, that the poor, who buy weekly or daily, pay a higher price for the part that is left for them than they would otherwiſe pay (for the quantity is leſſened, while the demand remains the ſame); and, ſecondly, are prevailed on to join in a ſenſeleſs clamour, not againſt them who have provided for themſelves, and are really

really the cauſe of a higher price to their neighbours; but againſt their only friends, againſt the middle-men, who, had they been let alone, would have come in with their capitals, and, by making the price higher to the rich immediately after harveſt, would have made the price lower to the poor during the whole remainder of the year.

MISORHETOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT *of the* ORIGIN *and* PROGRESS *of the* NEW *and* INTERESTING SCIENCE *of* GALVANISM, *and of the* PUBLICATIONS *that have appeared on that important* SUBJECT.

(Continued from page 127, *No.* 84 *)*

Experiments on the Nervous Syſtem with Opium and Metalline Subſtances, made chiefly with the View of determining the Nature and Effects of Animal Electricity, by Alex. Monro, 1793, 43 pages, 4to. London, for Johnſon; and Edinburgh, for Bell and Bradfute, &c.—Experiments and Obſervations relative to the Influence lately diſcovered by Mr. Galvani, and commonly called Animal Electricity, by Richard Fowler, 1793, 176 pages, 8vo. Edinburgh and London.—A. Monro's und R. Fowler's Abhandlungen uber Thieriſche Electricität und Ihren Einfluſs auf das Nervenſyſtem, 1796, 180 pages, 8vo. Leipzig, for Weygand. (A German tranſlation of the above treatiſes).

DR. MONRO premiſes in his publication ſome obſervations on the circulating and nervous ſyſtems in frogs, by which he chiefly intends to confirm an opinion, propoſed by him ſeveral years before, that the nerves receive their energy not wholly from the head and ſpinal marrow, but that the texture of every nerve is ſuch as to be able to furniſh it; or, that the ſtructure of every nerve is ſimilar to that of the brain. He endeavours, at the ſame time, to ſhew, that *Fontana*'s opinion is inadmiſſible, according to which poiſons operate by the changes they produce on the maſs of blood. He then proceeds to ſtate his own Galvanic experiments, together with the facts which ſeem to be proved by them. Although the nerve that makes part of a Galvanic circle has been cut tranſverſely, yet the muſcles in which it terminates are convulſed, if the divided parts of the nerve are brought in contact with each other. If the metals compoſing parts of the circle remain ſteadily in contact with each other, the convulſions ceaſe; but on their being ſeparated from each other and again rejoined, the convulſions repeatedly enſue. The effects are the ſame, though the dead parts of an animal or pure water make parts of the circle, and even though the dead animal parts are in contact with the muſcles. A muſcle may be convulſed, although it makes no immediate part of the Galvanic circle, but the convulſions are not excited unleſs the metals are in contact with each other, and unleſs both metals are alſo in contact with the animal ſubſtances, or with the water which makes part of the circle. On placing a plate of zinc between the upper-lip and the gums, and on applying a plate of gold to the upper or under part of the tongue, if the two metals are brought in contact with each other, the perſon imagines that he ſees a flaſh of lightning: but, after performing this experiment repeatedly, the author conſtantly felt a pain in the upper jaw, at the place to which the zinc had been applied, which continued for an hour or more. In one experiment, after he had applied a blunt probe of zinc to the *ſeptum narium*, and repeatedly touched with it a crown-piece of ſilver applied to the tongue, and thereby produced the appearance of a flaſh; ſeveral drops of blood fell from that noſtril. The author concludes from his experiments, that the fluid, which, on the application of metalline bodies to animals, occaſions convulſions of their muſcles, is electrical, or reſembles greatly the electrical fluid: that it does not operate directly on the muſcular fibres, but merely through the medium of their nerves: that this fluid, and the nervous fluid or energy, are not the ſame, but differ eſſentially in their nature: that it acts merely as a ſtimulus to the nervous fluid or energy, and that the Galvanic experiments have only ſhewn a new mode of exciting the nervous fluid or energy, without throwing any farther or direct light on the nature of this fluid or energy.

The *firſt ſection* of *Dr. Fowler*'s publication is devoted to the examination of the query:—"Are the phenomena, exhibited by the application of certain different metals to animals, referable to electricity?" The mutual contact of two different metals with each other, is, in every caſe, neceſſary to the effect. When metals are either calcined or combined with acids, they are no longer capable of exciting contraction. In eſtimating the comparative powers of different metals, as excitors, the author found zinc by far the moſt efficacious, eſpecially when in contact with gold, ſilver, molybdena, ſteel, or copper.

copper. Next to zinc, tinfoil and lead appear to be the beſt excitors. When the bulk of the metals is large, and the quantity of ſurface of an animal with which they are in contact is conſiderable, the contractions are both ſtronger and more readily excited, than when the reverſe of this is the caſe. If further experiments ſhould eſtabliſh decidedly, that the mutual contact of two different metals is abſolutely neceſſary for the production of Galvani's phenomena, may not this circumſtance afford an uſeful teſt of the purity of the precious metals? Amongſt the non-conductors of the Galvanic fluid, the author alſo enumerates charcoal, which however is ſaid to poſſeſs a conducting quality, according to Profeſſor *Pfaff*, if it has been well burned. Oils are ſo far from conducting, that, if the fingers of the perſon holding either the probe or the zinc have perſpired much, even this operates as a complete obſtruction to the paſſage of the influence. When the inteſtines of a frog are removed, and its abdomen is filled with oil, no contraction can be excited by placing one metal upon its ſciatic nerves, and bringing another in contact with it, either above or below the ſurface of the oil. If the abdomen of a frog be filled with mercury, a piece of zinc paſſed through it, ſo as to touch the ſciatic nerves, excites contractions; but a piece of ſilver paſſed to them excites none. Neither are any excited by touching the ſilver, beneath the ſurface of the mercury, with a piece of zinc. Even a very thin plate of air obſtructs the paſſage of the Galvanic fluid. The capacity of different ſubſtances, as conductors or non-conductors, was not affected by differences of their temperature. Upon the whole, it appears to be neceſſary, that the Galvanic fluid ſhould paſs to a part in a very condenſed ſtate in order to excite contractions. A communication between the muſcles, as well as the nerve and the metals, is abſolutely requiſite, in order that contractions may be excited; at leaſt a communication muſt be formed by water. If a nerve, carefully dried, is brought in contact with the two metals, no contractions can be excited in the muſcles; but, if it be again moiſtened with a few drops of water, contractions inſtantly take place. At the end of this ſection, the author propoſes ſeveral arguments againſt *Galvani*'s and *Valli*'s hypotheſis concerning the above phenomena. Should it be ever proved, that the phenomena diſcovered by *Galvani* are effects of the action of electricity, the author cannot think *Dr. Valli*'s hypotheſis will be deemed a ſatisfactory account of the manner in which it produces them. *Section II.* "Has magnetiſm any concern in the phenomena diſcovered by Galvani?" According to the few experiments, which the author had an opportunity of making, he anſwers this queſtion in the negative. *Section III.* "What are the relations which ſubſiſt between the influence diſcovered by Galvani, and the muſcles, the nervous and the vaſcular ſyſtems, of animals?" With reſpect to the muſcles, it appears, that, as it ſeems impoſſible to perform a complete ſeparation of the muſcular fibres from the nerves, a doubt will always ariſe, whether this Galvanic influence operates on the muſcles otherwiſe than through the nerves. The author, being not yet acquainted with the diſcoveries of *Mangili*, made experiments on animals (as he then thought) deſtitute of nerves, viz. earthworms and leeches. Theſe, however, as the effects of thoſe experiments upon them had not ſo much the appearance of involuntary inſtantaneous convulſions, as of long-continued expreſſions of pain and diſguſt, are moſt probably endowed with a moſt exquiſite organ of ſenſe, and conſequently are not, as has been ſuppoſed, deſtitute of a nervous ſyſtem. The author has contributed very intereſting facts to the inquiry, whether all the nerves of the body are equally affected by the Galvanic ſtimulus, or whether its effects are confined to thoſe appropriated to the muſcles of voluntary motion. Not diſcouraged by the ill-ſucceſs of his experiments, the author ſucceeded at laſt in making the heart, which had already ceaſed to beat, contract repeatedly by coating its nerves with two different metals; but, when a a ſtick of glaſs, wax, or wood, was made uſe of inſtead of one of the metals, no contraction took place. On placing different metals in the *meatus auditorius externus* of both ears, and eſtabliſhing an inſulated metallic communication between them, the author felt a diſagreeable ſhock in his head. On withdrawing them from the ears, he experienced a feeling ſimilar to that which one has after emerging from under water. He was not ſenſible of having hurt his ears by the experiment, but, on getting out of bed the next morning, he found that an hæmorrhage had come from one of his ears. On making the experiment which occaſions the ſenſation of a flaſh of lightning in the eye, he found the flaſh much more ſtrong in one

of his eyes, which happened to be in a ſtate of inflammation. He tried, if, by inſinuating a rod of ſilver as far as poſſible up the noſe, he could, by bringing the ſilver into contact with a piece of zinc, placed upon his tongue, produce the flaſh in the eye, and the experiment anſwered his moſt ſanguine expectation. During this experiment, the author's friends perceived a very diſtinct contraction of the iris, when no more light was admitted than what was juſt ſufficient for diſcerning the pupil, every time the metals were brought in contact with each other. On repeating this experiment, a friend of the author diſcovered, that, by placing one of the metals as high up as poſſible between the gums and the upper-lip, and the other in a ſimilar ſituation with reſpect to the under-lip, a flaſh was produced as vivid as that occaſioned by paſſing one of the metals up the noſe, and placing the other upon the tongue. *Dr. Rutherford*, to whom this experiment had been communicated, remarked, on repeating it, that a flaſh is produced, not only at the inſtant the metals are brought into contact, but likewiſe at the inſtant of their ſeparation. What effect the metals have on the blood-veſſels ſeems not to be ſatisfactorily explained; the circulation of blood, however, appeared to be quickened ſeveral times, when the metals, zinc and ſilver, were made to touch each other: but the gentlemen, who aſſiſted the author, could obſerve no change. *Section IV.* "An attempt to inveſtigate the ſource from which the reſpective powers of nerves and of muſcles are derived." In order to aſcertain whether theſe powers depend on the brain or on the arteries, the author undertook ſeveral experiments. He divided the ſciatic nerve on one ſide, and tied the crural artery on the other ſide. The contraction occaſioned by metalline bodies were, in all theſe caſes, ſtronger and of a longer duration in the thighs whoſe nerves had been divided, than in thoſe to the arteries of which a ligature had been applied. Thus he found, that a diminution of the circulation of any part is accompanied with a proportionable diminution of the reſpective powers of nerves and muſcles in that part. In the experiments with parts that were in a ſtate of inflammation, he remarked that not only the ſenſibility of the nerves, but alſo the contractile power of the muſcle, is increaſed, by an increaſed action of the arteries. "It appears, upon the whole (ſays the author), tolerably certain, that the ſanguiferous ſyſtem contributes more immediately than the brain to the ſupport of that condition of muſcles and nerves, upon which the phenomena of contraction depend, ſince that condition is much more injured by intercepting the influence of the former than of the latter." From ſome experiments, ſuggeſted by the opinions of *Fontana*, it appears, that the concluſion which *Fontana* draws from his numerous experiments with opium, that the circulation of the blood and humours, in the animal machine is the vehicle for opium, and that without this circulation it would have no action on the living body, is the very reverſe of that which the author is warranted to draw from his own experiments; ſince the parts moſt affected by the action of opium were not thoſe in which the circulation remained moſt entire, but thoſe in which it had been almoſt altogether interrupted; and ſince in two parts, where the circulation remained equal and entire, the action of opium was rendered unequal, by interrupting the communication of one of them, by means of the nerves of thoſe parts to which the opium was applied. In an *appendix*, the author adds ſome facts, of which we ſhall here briefly mention thoſe that are the moſt intereſting. He frequently diſcovered that the irritability of the heart ſooner ceaſed than the contractile power of the muſcles in the hind-legs of frogs. He has not found it poſſible by any quantity either of aqueous or of ſpirituous ſolution of opium injected upon the brains of frogs, to produce that rapid extinction of the contractibility of their voluntary muſcles, of which *Dr. Alexander* ſpeaks. *Profeſſor Robiſon* mentions, in a letter to the author, the following facts:—If a piece of zinc is applied to the tongue, and is in contact with a piece of ſilver which touches any part of the lining of the mouth, noſtril, ear, urethra, or anus, the ſenſation reſembling taſte is felt on the tongue. If the experiment be inverted, by applying the ſilver to the tongue, the irritation produced by the zinc is not ſenſible, except in the mouth and the urethra, and is very ſlight. When he applied zinc to a ſore place, and ſilver to the tongue, he felt, every time he brought the metals into contact, a very ſmart irritation by the zinc at the wound. Zinc applied to a hole in a tooth, which had ſometimes ached a little, and ſilver applied to the inſide of the cheek, occaſion, on bringing the metals in contact with each other, a very

ſmart

ſmart and painful twitch in the tooth, whereas this did not take place, when he made the ſilver reſt on a ſound tooth. He had a number of pieces of zinc made of the ſize of a ſhilling, and made them up into a rouleau with as many ſhillings, which alternation increaſes conſiderably the irritation. *(We find here the firſt traces of a Galvanic battery).*

The German tranſlation of the above work is, upon the whole, well done.

Euſebius Valli's Experiments on Animal Electricity, from Fourcroy's Medicine Eclairée par les Sciences Phyſiques, &c. tom. iv. tranſlated in Hufeland's und Gottling's Aufklärungen, &c. i. e. Explanations of Medicine from the Neweſt Diſcoveries in Natural Philoſophy, &c. vol. i. Weimar, 1793, No. I.—Of the ſame, Neweſt Experiments on Animal Electricity, and the Action of Poiſons and Gaſſes on it; from the Eſprit des Journaux, 1792, November; tranſlated into German, ibid. No. X. —Of the ſame, Neweſt Experiments on the Action of Metalline Coatings upon Animal Electricity; Eſprit des Journaux, 1793, January and February; tranſlated into German, ibid.

We purpoſe to relate here only ſome of the moſt important of the great number of experiments, by which the author has endeavoured to confirm his hypotheſis of an electricity peculiar to animals.

Opium applied to the nerves did not prevent the motion occaſioned by the Galvanic ſtimulus. In the experiments made on the nerves of the heart, the Galvanic ſtimulus proved ineffectual. In order to ſhew the preſence of electricity, the author relates the following experiment. Having prepared fourteen frogs, he combined their crural nerves by a common armature, and after he had eſtabliſhed a communication between the nerves and muſcles by the excitor, commotions were produced. But almoſt at the inſtant of the diſcharge, two ſmall pieces of ſtraw, which had been placed at ſome diſtance from each other, and nearly touched the apparatus, flew cloſely together. A mouſe was ſcarcely dead, when, on having opened it, and armed the fore-legs, he obſerved a moſt ſingular circumſtance—the hair of the ſkin, when the conductor was brought near to the animal, ſtood an end, and moved, as if agitated by a gentle current of air. The author's experiments evidently ſhew the conducting quality of moiſt animal ſubſtances, which are in contact with the nerve. Several caſes likewiſe occurred to him of the Galvanic ſtimulus having proved ineffectual in animals, though they were convulſed by a mechanical irritation. When the coating has been left for ſome time at any part of the nerve, the motions ceaſe; but, on its being removed to another part, particularly a little downwards, the motions are again obſerved.

The experiments of the author, and obſervations on the effects of electricity in the living body, are collected in a book, entitled,

Experiments on Animal Electricity, with Application to Phyſiology, and ſome Pathological and Medical Obſervations, by Euſebius Valli. London, 1793—8vo.

De Metallorum Irritamento, veram ad explodendam Mortem, Diſſertatio, quam—proponit Fr. X. Klein. Mentz, 1794—4; tranſlated into German in Gren's Neuem Journal der Phyſik: i. e. New Journal of Natural Philoſophy, vol. i. p. 36.

This publication contains ſeveral ideas on life and death, and on the application of the Galvanic ſtimulus, for the purpoſe of uſing it as the moſt convincing proof of death: but as they are more fully propoſed in a work publiſhed by *Mr. Creve*, viz. *Vom Metallreize, einem neuentdecktem, untrüglichen Prüfungsmittel des wahren Todes*; i. e. of the Metallic Stimulus, a new-diſcovered infallible Proof of Real Death (Leipzig, 1796—8), we ſhall here forbear any farther account.

J. Aldini de Animali Electricitate Diſſertationes duæ. Bologna, 1794, with Plates. —Dell Uſo e dell' Attività dell' Arco Conduttore nelle Contrazione dei Muſcoli; i. e. on the Uſe and Action of the Conducting-arc in the Contractions of Muſcles. Bologna, 1794, p. 190—8vo.

Theſe two books have been written in favour of Mr. Galvani's theory, for which purpoſe ſeveral experiments had been made, from which the author of the Latin work has drawn reſults agreeing with the above theory. The anonymous author of the Italian publication diſtinguiſhes animal electricity from common electricity by the following characteriſtics:—1. That it ſhews itſelf efficacious through heterogeneous conductors; 2. that it acts in a vacuum equally vigorouſly as in the air; 3. that an immediate contact is neceſſary for its action, which does not extend itſelf to the ſmalleſt diſtance; 4. that it is always ready to act with vigour without any previous accumulation or charge; 5. that it does not paſs through flame, which however is the caſe with common electricity; 6. that it does not in the leaſt affect the electrometer.

Diſſ. Inâugur. Med. de Electricitate ſic dictâ Animali, Auct. Chriſt. Henr. Pfaff. Stuttgardt, 1793, p. 85—8; tranſlated into German in Gren's Journal d. Phyſik, vol. viii. p. 196.—Fortgeſetzte Bemerkungen über die Thieriſche Electricität; i. e. Further Obſervations on Animal Electricity, by Ch. H. Pfaff, ibid. p. 272, p. 280; p. 377.—Pfaff's Nachtrag zu ſeiner Diſſertation; i. e. Appendix (or additional Remarks) to his Diſſertation. In Hartenkiel's Mediciniſch-chirurgiſche Zeitung; i. e. Medical and Surgical Gazette; Year 1794, vol. ii. p. 185—192.—Ueber Thieriſche Electricität und Reitzbarkeit, &c. i. e. on Animal Electricity and Irritability. A Contribution to the lateſt Diſcoveries on theſe Subjects, by Dr. Chr. H. Pfaff. Leipzig, 1795, p. 398—8vo. for Couſius.

Of theſe intereſting publications on animal electricity, we ſhall only give an Account of the laſt mentioned, the former being merely prefatory to this very ingenious work.

In the Introduction, the author expreſſes himſelf in the following manner, concerning the name, *Animal Electricity*:—"Although I do not mean to decide the identity of animal electricity or its real exiſtence in nature, I have uſed this expreſſion for that ſtimulus lately diſcovered by *Galvani*, as it is generally adopted, and underſtood to characteriſe a peculiar ſtimulus, and as it ſeems different from all others hitherto known." The author firſt relates all the Galvanic phenomena, which he has repeated, multiplied, and more accurately determined; but we ſhall give here only a curſory and general account, as we purpoſe to preſent our readers with a more accurate ſurvey of all the tranſactions, as far as they were then advanced, when we ſhall afterwards announce a work of *Mr. Humboldt*, which is of a later date. After having recited in the firſt ſection the experiments on exciting convulſions by means of animal electricity, viz. by either coating the nerves and different bodies which are in connection with them, or merely the muſcles; he proceeds to communicate the experiments made on animals from different claſſes, and on plants, and on involuntary muſcles, in which he likewiſe ſucceeded in exciting convulſions; and he concludes with relating the experiments on the action of mephitic airs, poiſons, &c. on irritability, as far as its force or decreaſe may be determined by the application of animal electricity. The *third ſection* contains ſome additional obſervations to the firſt ſection, in the *ſecond*, however, are propoſed experiments, made for the purpoſe of exciting ſenſation by means of animal electricity. The *fourth ſection* has the title of General Concluſions, and the author treats under this head of the conditions and laws which ſeem to take place in the Galvanic phenomena. The conditions depend either internally on the parts in which the phenomena appear, and which the animal electricity is to act upon in order to produce thoſe changes, or elſe the conditions ariſe from without. In the firſt caſe we have to attend to the nature of thoſe parts which are endowed with nerves, as organs neceſſary for their reſpective functions, and penetrating into their very ſubſtance; all parts which are affected by the Galvanic ſtimulus, are provided with them. Here the author takes an opportunity of examining the hypotheſis of *Drs. Behrends* and *Sömmering*, according to which the heart is ſuppoſed to be properly without nerves. Amongſt the external conditions we have to conſider the excitors, viz. the metals, ores, charcoal, and plumbago. But, though the conducting quality, and the affinity to oxygen, are properties common to thoſe ſubſtances, yet their exciting quality never keeps pace with thoſe properties; that is to ſay, an intenſe degree of the two former is not always attended with an equally intenſe degree of the exciting quality, and *vice verſa*. A third condition conſiſts in the combination of the animal parts with the excitors, and of the excitors with each other. All theſe conditions may be compriſed under this general law:—"The application of two bodies, which are to be choſen amongſt the beſt conductors of electricity, to moiſt parts, and ſuch a combination of the two bodies with the moiſt parts, that a free circulation of electricity betwixt thoſe bodies may be eſtabliſhed, by means of the beſt conductors, and, at the ſame time, between thoſe parts by the nerves belonging to muſcles or to organs of ſenſe, are requiſite for exciting the phenomena of animal electricity. Another law, formerly propoſed by the author, viz. that the force and duration of any contraction is in a compound proportion with the quantity of difference of the electrical conducting quality of both metals, and with the quantity of the conducting quality of the metal that is applied to the muſcles, obtains here farther evidence, and is more fully determined than before. In a ſecond part of the ſame ſection, the author propoſes ſeveral ingenious ideas concerning the doctrine of irritabi-

lity, and a theory of the Galvanic phenomena. He firſt ſpeaks of ſenſibility and irritability in general, of the powers in which theſe properties originate, of the mutual portion of theſe powers with each other, and of their reſpective principles. After having examined the principal opinions of modern phyſiologiſts on the principle of irritability, he endeavours to ſhew, that ſtimuli put the muſcular fibre in motion by their action on the ſenſible fibre, a change of which always precedes the contraction; and that the nervous energy performs the important function of communicating to the muſcles the quality of admitting ſtimuli, or the perception of ſtimuli, the faculty of being rouſed to action by ſtimuli, or what is commonly called irritability. But, as this faculty alone would not be able to excite contractions, there muſt be another acceſſory faculty in the muſcles capable of propagating that change occaſioned in the nerve, and making it obvious to the ſenſes by means of muſcular contractions. This the author calls the power of contractility. The principle of irritability is conveyed to the muſcles through the nerves, and ſecreted in the brain, ſpinal marrow, and in the nerves themſelves, particularly in their ganglia. The principle of contractility derives its ſource from the blood, which ſecretes it in the muſcles, and reſtores the loſs which they ſuffer by repeated contractions. He then examines the original cauſe of the phenomena of animal electricity, its manner of acting, and the opinions that have been brought forwards on that ſubject by different naturaliſts. The hypotheſis of the author is the following:—On the application of two different coatings to moiſt parts, and on the proper combination of theſe coatings with each other, the equilibrium of electricity in the moiſt bodies, which is contained between the two coatings, is diſturbed, and it becomes *plus* on one ſide, and *minus* on the other. This diſturbance of equilibrium enſues when the electricity, being repulſed from one coating, paſſes over to the other, by which it is attracted; conſequently there exiſts a true electrical current between the two coatings, which, on paſſing through the nerves, occaſions, by the nervous irritation, the phenomena of animal electricity. The equilibrium is reſtored as ſoon as the contact of the two coatings with each other, or with moiſt parts, begins to ceaſe: the electricity paſſes then again from the coating, where it was accumulated, to the parts armed by the other coating, where it was wanting, and a true electrical current from one coating to the other takes place here again, and if it meets with a nerve in its way, the phenomena of animal electricity alſo appear. The author concludes his excellent work with ſome obſervations on the uſe which may reſult to the art of healing from this new diſcovery; and though he limits its application as an infallible proof of real death, and as a reſuſcitating remedy, he recommends it for the diagnoſis of the complication of cataract and amauroſis.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of all the* DEPARTMENTS *of the* FRENCH REPUBLIC, *including thoſe in the* CONQUERED COUNTRIES.

(Continued from Page 499, of Vol. XII.)

Department of Mayenne and Loire.

THIS department is one of thoſe formed of Anjou and le Saumurois. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Mayenne and of Sarthe; on the eaſt, by that of Indre and Loire; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Vienne, of the Two Sevres, and of Vendée; and on the weſt, by the department of Lower Loire. Its ſuperficies is about 1,408,365 ſquare acres, or 718,807 hectares; its population is about 442,482 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Meurthe.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Lorraine, the Three Biſhopricks, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Moſelle and the Lower Rhine; on the eaſt, by that of the Lower Rhine; on the ſouth, by that of the Voſges; and on the weſt, by that of the Meuſe. Its ſuperficies is about 1,232,409 ſquare acres, or 629,002 hectares; its population about 336,895 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of the Meuſe.—This department is one of the four formed of Lorraine, the Three Biſhopricks and Barrois. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Moſelle, of the Foreſts, and of the Ardennes; on the eaſt, by thoſe of the Moſelle and of Meurthe; on the ſouth, by this laſt, and thoſe of the Voſges, and of Upper Marne; and on the weſt, by thoſe of the Upper Marne, Marne and the Ardennes. Its ſuperficies is about 1,184,283 ſquare acres, or 604,439

hectares; its population 257,237 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of the Lower Meuſe.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and of the *ci-devant* Auſtrian Flanders, Brabant, the country of Liege, the duchy of Luxembourg, &c. It is bounded on the north by the department of Roer and Dutch Brabant; on the eaſt, by the department of Roer; on the ſouth, by that of Ourthe; and on the weſt, by thoſe of the Dyle and of the Two Nethes. Its ſuperficies is about 741,859 ſquare acres, or 378,633 hectares; its population is 241,836 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Mont Blanc.—This department is formed of Savoy. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Leman and of Ain; on the eaſt, by Piedmont; on the ſouth, by Piedmont and the departments of Upper Alps and of Iſere; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Iſere and of Ain. Its ſuperficies is about 1,254,796 ſquare acres, or 640,427 hectares; its population about 289,437 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Morbihan.—This is one of the five departments formed of Brittany. It is bounded on the north by the department of the Coaſts of the North; on the eaſt, by that of Iſle and Vilaine; on the ſouth, by the ocean and part of the department of Lower Loire; and on the weſt, by the department of Finiſterre. Its ſuperficies is about 1,335,670 ſquare acres, or 681,704 hectares; its population about 415,194 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of the Moſelle.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Lorraine, the Three Biſhopricks, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Sarre, of the Foreſts, and of the Meuſe; on the eaſt, by thoſe of the Sarre, of Mont Tonnerre, and of the Lower Rhine; on the ſouth, by this laſt, and thoſe of Meurthe and of the Meuſe; which laſt bounds it, alſo, on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 1,236,012 ſquare acres, or 630,840 hectares; its population about 379,001 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of the Two Nethes.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and of the *ci-devant* Auſtrian Flanders, Brabant, the country of Liege, the duchy of Luxembourg, &c. It is bounded on the north by the United Provinces, which bound it alſo on the eaſt, together with the departments of the Lower Meuſe, the Dyle and the Scheld; on the weſt, by the department of the Scheld and the United Provinces. Its ſuperficies is about 559,013 ſquare acres, or 285,381 hectares; its population about 253,281 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of the Nievre.—This department derives its name from a ſmall river of Nivernois, which falls into the Loire at Nevers. It is the only department which is formed of the Nivernois. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Yonne and of Loiret; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Côte d'Or, and of Saone and Loire; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Saone and Loire, and of Allier; and on the weſt, by that of Cher. Its ſuperficies is about 1,327,221 ſquare acres, or 677,392 hectares; its population is about 238,812 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of the North.—This department is one of the three formed of the Two Flanders, Hainault, le Cambreſis, &c. It is bounded on the north by the Pas de Calais, and the departments of Lys and Jemmappes; on the eaſt, by this laſt; on the ſouth, by the departments of Aiſne, of Somme, and of Pas de Calais; this laſt bounds it alſo on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 1,133,333 ſquare acres, or 578,435 hectares; its population is about 808,147 individuals. It is divided into ſix communal diſtricts.

Department of Oiſe.—This department is one of the ſix formed of the Iſle of France, le Soiſſonois, le Beauvoiſis, Picardy, &c. It is bounded on the north by the department of Somme; on the eaſt, by that of Aiſne; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Seine and Marne, and Seine and Oiſe; and laſtly, on the weſt, by thoſe of Eure, and of Lower Seine. Its ſuperficies is about 1,139,190 ſquare acres, or 581,424 hectares its population is about 355,634 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Orne.—This is one of the five departments formed of Normandy and the northern part of Perche. It is bounded on the north by the department of Calvados, and part of that of Eure; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Eure, and of Eure and Loire; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Mayenne, and of Sarthe, and on the weſt, by that of the Channel. Its ſuperficies is about 1,265,079 ſquare acres, or 645,676 hectares; its population is about 407,475 indivi-

individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Ourthe.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault and of Auſtrian Flanders, Brabant, Liege, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Roer, of Lower Meuſe, and of Dyle; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Roer, and of Sarre; on the ſouth by thoſe of the Foreſts, and of Sambre and Meuſe; and on the weſt, by this laſt, and that of Dyle. Its ſuperficies is about 857,696 ſquare acres, or 437,754 hectares; its population is about 308,933 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Pas de Calais.—This department is one of the three formed of Artois, le Calaiſis, le Bourbonnois and Picardy. It is bounded on the north by the tract called Pas de Calais, and the department of the North; on the eaſt, by the ſame; on the ſou h, by that of Somme; and on the weſt, by the Channel. Its ſuperficies is about 1,331,719 ſquare acres, or 679,688 hectares; its population is about 532,741 individuals. It is divided into ſix communal diſtricts.

Department of Puy de Dome.—This department is one of the three formed of Auvergne and le Velay. It is bounded on the north by the department of Allier; on the eaſt, by that of Loire; on the ſouth, by the departments of Upper Loire, and of Cantal; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Correze, and of Creuſe. Its ſuperficies is about 1,556,417 ſquare acres, or 794,370 hectares; its population is about 505,332 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of the Lower Pyrenees.—This department is compoſed of the *ci-devant* Navarre, Bearn, Pays des Baſques and Soule. It is bounded on the north by the department of Landes, and by a part of that of Gers; on the eaſt, by the department of Upper Pyrenees; on the ſouth, by the Pyrenees which ſeparate it from Spain; and on the weſt, by the ocean. Its ſuperficies is about 1,481,141 ſquare acres, or 755,950 hectares; its population is about 368,731 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Upper Pyrenees.—This department is formed of Bigorre, and of The Four Valleys. It is bounded on the north by the department of Gers; on the eaſt, by that of Upper Garonne; on the ſouth, by the Pyrenees; and on the weſt, by the department of the Lower Pyrenees. Its ſuperficies is about 920,710 ſquare acres, or 469,915 hectares; its population is about 180,093 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees.—This department is formed of Rouſillon, of Cerdagne, and of a part of the *ci-devant* Languedoc. It is bounded on the north by the department of Aude; on the eaſt, by the Mediterranean; on the ſouth, by the Pyrenees which ſeparate it from Spain; and on the weſt, by the Pyrenees, and the department of Arriège. Its ſuperficies is about 806,013 ſquare acres, or 411,376 hectares; its population is about 106,171 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Lower Rhine.—This department is one of the two formed of Alſace. It is bounded on the north by the Rhine which ſeparates it from Germany, and by the departments of Mont Tonnerre, and of the Moſelle; on the eaſt, by the Rhine; on the ſouth, by the departments of Upper Rhine, and of the Voſges; and on the weſt, by thoſe of the Voſges, of Meurthe, and of the Moſelle. Its ſuperficies is about 970,986 ſquare acres, or 495,575 hectares; its population is about 448,483 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Upper Rhine.—This department is one of the two formed of Alſace. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Lower Rhine, and of the Voſges; on the eaſt, by Germany, and Switzerland; on the ſouth, by Switzerland, and the department of Doubs; and on the weſt, by the departments of Doubs, of Upper Saone, and of the Voſges. Its ſuperficies is about 1,076,850 ſquare acres, or 549,607 hectares; its population is about 330,408 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of the Rhone.—This department is formed of the Lyonnois, and of the Beaujolois. It is bounded on the north by the department of Saone and Loire; on the eaſt, by the departments of Ain, and of Iſere; on the ſouth, by this laſt, and that of Loire, by which it is bounded alſo on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 529,842 ſquare acres, or 270,423 hectares; its population is about 323,177 individuals. It is divided into two communal diſtricts.

Department of Sambre and Meuſe.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and of Auſtrian Flanders, Brabant, the country of Liege, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Ourthe, of Dyle, and of Jemmappes; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Ourthe, and of the Foreſts; on the ſouth, by

by those of the Forests, and of the Ardennes; and on the west, by those of the Ardennes, and of Jemmappes. Its superficies is about 897,211 square acres, or 457,922 hectares. Its population is about 150,054 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Upper Saone.—This department is one of the three formed of Franche Comté. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Vosges, and of Upper Marne; on the east, by that of Upper Rhine; on the south, by those of Doubs, and of Jura; and on the west, by those of Côte d'Or, and of Upper Marne. Its superficies is about 858,051 square acres, or 437,936 hectares; its population is about 284,073 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

Department of Saone and Loire.—This department is one of those formed of Burgundy, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Jura, of Côte d'Or, and of Nièvre; on the east, by those of Jura, and of Ain; on the south, by those of Ain, of the Rhone, and of the Loire; and on the west, by those of Allier, and of Nièvre. Its superficies is about 1,680,457 square acres, or 857,678 hectares; its population is about 440,773 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Sarthe.—This department is one of the four formed of Le Maine and Anjou. It is bounded on the north by the department of Orne; on the east, by those of Eure and Loire, and of Loir and Cher; on the south, by those of Indre and Loire, and of Mayenne and Loire; and on the west, by that of Mayenne. Its superficies is about 1,252,539 square acres, or 639,276 hectares; its population is about 381,241 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of the Seine.—This department is formed of a portion of the Isle of France. It is surrounded on all sides by the department of Seine and Oise. Its superficies is about 98,902 square acres, or 50,478 hectares; its population is about 738,522 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

Department of Lower Seine.—This is one of the five departments formed of Normandy and the northern part of Perche. It is bounded on the north by the Channel; on the east, by the departments of Somme, and of Oise; on the south, by the department of Eure; and on the west, by the Channel. Its superficies is about 1,163,457 square acres, or 593,810 hectares; its population is about 640,890 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Seine and Marne.—This department is one of those formed of La Brie, and of the Gatinois. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Aisne, and of Oise; on the east, by those of Aisne, of the Marne, and of Aube; on the south, by those of Yonne, and of Loiret; and on the west, by that of Seine and Oise. Its superficies is about 1,167,710 square acres, or 595,980 hectares; its population is about 291,159 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Seine and Oise.—This department is one of those formed of the Isle of France. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Oise, and of Eure; on the east, by that of Seine and Marne; on the south, by the departments of Seine and Marne, of the Loiret, and of Eure and Loire; and on the west, by this last, and that of Eure. It has, in its centre, that of Seine. Its superficies is about 1,126,685 square acres, or 575,042 hectares; its population is about 437,604 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of the Two Sevres.—This department is one of the three composed of Poitou, and of the Marches. It is bounded on the north by the department of Mayenne and Loire; on the east, by that of Vienne; on the south, by those of Charente, and of Lower Charente; and on the west, by the department of La Vendée. Its superficies is about 1,184,353 square acres, or 604,474 hectares; its population is about 256,057 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of the Somme.—This department is one of those formed of Picardy. It is bounded on the north by the department of Pas de Calais; on the east, by the departments of the North, and of Aisne; on the south, by the departments of Oise, and of Lower Seine; and on the west, by the Channel. Its superficies is about 1,184,318 square acres, or 604,456 hectares; its population is about 466,998 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of the Tarn.—This department is one of those formed of Upper Languedoc and the Albigeois. It is bounded on the north by the department of Aveyron; on the east, by those of Herault, and of Aveyron; on the south, by those of Aude, and of Upper Garonne; and on the west, by those of Upper Garonne, and of Lot. Its superficies is about

1,130,172

1,130,172 ſquare acres, or 576,777 hectares; its population is about 271,402 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of the Var.—This department is one of the four formed of La Provence. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Lower Alps, and of the Maritime Alps; on the eaſt, and on the ſouth by the Mediterranean; and, laſtly, on the weſt, by the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Its ſuperficies is about 1,421,637 ſquare acres, or 725,580 hectares; its population is about 262,926 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Vaucluſe.—This department, by a decree of the 25th of June, 1793, is compoſed of the diſtricts of Orange, Vaucluſe, and Apt, taken in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and of the diſtrict of Louveze, drawn from the department of the Drome. It is bounded on the north by the department of the Drome, and the ſouth-weſt extremity of that of Ardeche; on the eaſt, by the department of the Lower Alps; on the ſouth, by that of the Mouths of the Rhone; and on the weſt, by the department of Gard. Its ſuperficies is about 459,576 ſquare acres, or 234,560 hectares; its population is about 200,501 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of La Vendée.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Poitou. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Mayenne and Loire, and of the Lower Loire; on the eaſt, by that of the Two Sevres; on the ſouth, by the department of Lower Charente; and on the weſt, by the ocean. Its ſuperficies is about 1,323 ſquare acres, or 675,458 hectares, its population is about 291,433 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* UNIVERSITY OF JENA.

AMONG the eighty univerſities in Germany this ſeat of the Muſes is juſtly conſidered as one of the moſt luminous points. Through the care of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who with the other Princes of the Erneſtian branch of the Houſe of Saxony, is the conſervator thereof, it has, during the laſt twenty years, riſen to great diſtinction; and the poet Göthe, who frequently reſides for months in the Duke's caſtle at Jena, has, both as miniſter of the Duke and as a literary man, great influence in the Univerſity, whoſe moſt eminent Profeſſors he treats in a very friendly manner. The number of ſtudents amounts to 600. The medical faculty in particular diſtinguiſhes itſelf. *Loder*, the celebrated anatomiſt, of whoſe uſeful *Tabulæ Anatomicæ* the ſixth number has appeared, has an excellent delivery and method of teaching, and poſſeſſes a rare collection of anatomical preparations, which he is daily augmenting, by means of his extenſive correſpondence with every country of Europe. For ſome years he has been the editor of an *Anatomical, Chirurgical, and Obſtetrical Journal*, in which an account is given of uncommon ſurgical caſes, illuſtrated with copper-plates. This journal will be found very uſeful to thoſe who wiſh to be informed of the progreſs of anatomy, &c. in Germany. Dr. *Grüner* too, is highly eſteemed for his great learning. When yet a very young man, he wrote his *Cenſus Librorum Hippocraticorum*. He reads Lectures on the Hiſtory of Medicine, and Semiotics, on which laſt branch of medical ſcience he has written an excellent compendium. Dr. *Starké* has been a very ſucceſsful practitioner, and is phyſician to the Duke of Weimar. The medical faculty of the Univerſity of Jena ſuffered a great loſs by the removal of Hufeland to Berlin, whither he was invited by the King of Pruſſia. To ſupply his place, Dr. Himly, a moſt ſkilful occuliſt, was tranſlated from Brunſwick to Jena, where he lectures on the Practice of Medicine. About 150 ſtudents of medicine attend uſually the Univerſity of Jena, which gives it a ſuperiority in this reſpect over every other Univerſity in Germany. Next to Jena, the Univerſities of Würzburg and Vienna are moſt frequented by medical ſtudents. In Jena, the Brunonian ſyſtem has lately acquired many partizans, through the means of Profeſſor *Schelling*, who has ingeniouſly united it with his ſyſtem of philoſophy: the ſenior Profeſſors, however, are not quite convinced of the truth of it. Profeſſor Lenz, ſuperintendant of the Muſeum, has inſtituted a Mineralogical Society, which meets once a-week, and has juſt publiſhed the firſt volume of their Tranſactions. This Society is compoſed chiefly of ſtudents, who, after their return to their own country, frequently ſend curious and beautiful ſpecimens of minerals as preſents, ſo that they already poſſeſs a conſiderable collection. Mr. *Batſch*, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Botany, has eſtabliſhed a ſociety for the cultivation of Natural Hiſtory, which has produced many good effects. The Botanic-garden is well arranged,

arranged, and may at all times be viſited by the ſtudents. M. *Göttling* is Profeſſor of Chemiſtry. His experiments relative to the ſhining of phoſphorus, and his Elements of Chemiſtry, will enſure him a laſting reputation. Profeſſor *Vogt* has an excellent apparatus for the elucidation of natural philoſophy. He edits a *Phyſical Journal*, in which all the new diſcoveries in Germany, and other countries, are carefully recorded.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* MANNERS *and* CUSTOMS *of the* INHABITANTS *of thoſe* PARTS *of* CONGO *that are* FREQUENTED *by* EUROPEANS.*

THE people who inhabit the coaſt of Africa, from Cape Lopez-Gonzalo to the Cape of Good Hope, are idolators. Chriſtianity has attempted in vain to penetrate this tract of country. The love of novelty at firſt induced the Blacks to admit the Miſſionaries, but their ſucceſs has been very trifling. The Portugueſe, notwithſtanding their advantages, by having ſettlements in the country, have ſo much the leſs ſucceeded in propagating their faith, as the natives have conceived an averſion or diſtruſt of them.

The inhabitants have their great and ſmall idols. The protection of the former is entruſted to prieſts, who are called *Ganga'm Lambi*. Lambi is the Divinity, and Ganga'm is the prieſt or jugler. Theſe images vary in their proportions; their height is from one foot to two and a half, and the ſculpture is very ſuperior to any thing that could be expected from people ſo far from a ſtate of civilization. Theſe divinities are always armed with a lance, or blade of a knife, without the ſhaft; the head is covered with a high-pointed bonnet, and they ſeem to repreſent avenging deities.

There is a remarkable circumſtance attaching to theſe images, which, if it could be properly inveſtigated, would certainly lead to a more accurate knowledge of the hiſtory of the country: they are not made to reſemble the African figure; their noſe is exceſſively large, and of an aquiline ſhape, a character that is totally different from that which diſtinguiſhes the people of this quarter of the world.

The prieſts, famous for the art of juggling, contrive to keep the people in perpetual dread of their deities, whom they repreſent as terrible and revengeful, and whoſe anger can be only appeaſed by preſents which, though offered to the idols, the prieſts convert to their own uſe.

The ſmaller idols are the houſehold gods, which the natives denominate *Kiſſy*, and are very ſimilar to images of the ſame deſcription made uſe of in many other parts of the globe. Of theſe they have a great number, which preſide over all the concerns of life, and particularly at their meals. The height of the image is never greater than ſix, nor leſs than three, inches. The face is the only part of the idols that can be looked on without diſguſt. They are dreſſed with a high-crowned bonnet, ornamented with a conſecrated feather; many ſmall pieces of dirty cloth are attached to the neck, making a ſort of garment, and the whole is encruſted with a red powder or paint.

When a Black eats or drinks, his ſervant firſt taſtes the food, a precaution which every maſter takes againſt the jealouſies of his domeſtics. He then begins his repaſt, and to fortify himſelf againſt the ſpells of ſecret or foreign enemies, he fills his mouth with the food preſented to him, and after having well chewed it, ſpits it againſt the idol, which, thus daubed, preſides during the whole meal. He does the ſame with his palm-wine, and then feels himſelf ſecure from the effects of poiſon. The little image, always moiſtened in this manner, and never clean or neat, is, before the end of the repaſt, rendered exceedingly filthy, which, however, among the Blacks of Congo, is not conſidered as an unſeemly appearance, ſince naſtineſs is cheriſhed by them. Theſe idols are thought to have conſiderable influence over the health of their devotees: the care of them is committed to a juggler, called *Ganga'm Kiſſy*, who, among theſe people, bears a ſimilar character to that of a phyſician among Europeans.

They conſult the great gods on all important occaſions—on the approach of imminent danger—for ſafety during a long voyage—and on the trials of accuſed perſons. In criminal cauſes they ſometimes make uſe of the ſame methods as were formerly employed by our anceſtors to come at the truth. When a great offence has been committed, he who lies under ſuſpicion, goes before the prieſts, and in the preſence of a great number of people, demands the trial by poiſon, which they denominate ſwallowing the idol. This requeſt is immediately granted, and a cocoa-

cup,

* Voyage à la côte occidentale D'Afrique fait dans les années 1786 et 1787. Par L. Degrandpre, Officier de la Marine Françaiſe, ornes de vues, cartes, et du Plan de la Citadelle du Cap. An. ix.—1801.

cup, filled with the conſecrated liquor, is given him. If it produce no effect, he is acquitted; if, on the other hand, he ſinks under it, the firſt ſymptom produced by the poiſonous liquor is a ſignal for the multitude to fall upon the devoted victim, and to tear him in pieces. This is the only method of puniſhment made uſe of in Congo. The ſcattered limbs are afterwards collected, and faſtened to a palm-tree, where they remain till they are devoured by birds of prey.

The prieſts refuſe, if they think proper, this ſort of trial, and ſubſtitute in its ſtead that by fire, which conſiſts in holding in the hand a burning coal: if it leaves no trace behind it, the accuſed goes away in triumph; he is led to his houſe with great ſolemnity, and there is carried before him the idol by which it is ſuppoſed he was protected. The method made uſe of by the prieſts to preſerve the ſkin from the action of the fire, is not known; but it is certain that they have the art of rendering it incombuſtible by means of ſome previous preparation, which, in the caſe of thoſe whom they are diſpoſed to favour, is always recurred to; while others, who are objects of their hatred, are devoted to a cruel death.

It ſometimes happens, that a man is obliged to ſubmit to trial for a crime committed at the diſtance of twenty leagues or more from the place of his reſidence, although he is able to give ſatisfactory proofs of an *alibi*. Such is their ſuperſtition, that they are firmly perſuaded, a perſon may diſpatch an evil wind, or ſpirit, and by it be guilty of the death of a perſon at any given place. All ſudden deaths afford grounds to the prieſts for putting perſons on their trial, by which they either ſatisfy their avarice, in the preſents taken from thoſe whom they acquit, or their revenge, in the death of others who are objects of their hatred. Whenever a man of certain rank or fortune dies, his children are obliged to ſubmit to trial, to waſh away the ſuſpicion of having, by any means, contributed to his death.

They conſult the Gangas when they ſtand in need of rain or wind. The former is ſeldom wanted, the earth being ſupplied with moiſture by the abundant dews: but they have often recourſe to their deities to obtain wind, to haſten the arrival of their veſſels.

On theſe occaſions the prieſt ſhuts himſelf in his ſtraw-built hut, to which he communicates a ſort of tremulous motion, while he lights a fire within, the ſmoke of which paſſes through the joinings of the building. He then returns to the gaping multitude, whoſe admiration leads them to believe, that the motion and ſmoke were the effects of a ſupernatural power. The impoſtor takes care not to expoſe himſelf and his art: he never makes his divinity give an anſwer till he has carefully conſulted the aſpect of the atmoſphere, and never promiſes wind or rain till there is almoſt a certainty that they will happen. For his pains he receives valuable preſents, and gives, in return, to his employer, a conſecrated feather taken from the tail of a parroquet.

The huts of theſe people are ſimple, and, though devoid of almoſt all the conveniences of life, they are not diſagreeable, being made of varniſhed ſtraw or reeds. The roof is compoſed of dried leaves of the palm-tree, which are impenetrable to the rain. The houſes of the rich have wooden-doors, but windows of any kind are rarely ſeen.

Few of the Blacks know the uſe of tables or chairs. They commonly ſit on a carpet, ſpread on the ground, if their fortune will enable them to go to the expence of it. The rich have ſeveral cottages: one is devoted to culinary purpoſes: to each of the women a ſeparate houſe is allotted for herſelf and children; ſeveral are kept for the uſe of the maſter. The women's apartments are ſeparated from the reſt, into which nobody but themſelves are allowed to enter.

Theſe habitations, although very ſimple in their conſtruction, and deſtitute of all ornaments, are nevertheleſs well adapted for the purpoſes to which they are applied, and to the climate of the country. They ſerve as a ſhelter againſt the rain and wind, and are made ſufficiently ſtrong to be converted into warehouſes for all kinds of European merchandize.

The Congoeſe do not reckon more than one city in their kingdom, which they call Banze, or Banza; it is the capital of the country. In ſpeaking of other cities, they ſay Banze-Malembe, Banze Loango; by this they mark the reſidence of the King of thoſe realms. They have many villages, which are nothing more than aſſemblages of the ſame kind of huts that have been deſcribed. Theſe are commonly ſituated in the midſt of large woods of palm trees, near lakes or conſiderable rivers: they have no wide ſtreets, but narrow roads, or mere paths, which lead from one habitation to another.

The Blacks of Congo go almoſt naked, but the few articles of dreſs which they

make uſe of are put on with exquiſite taſte. A large cravat round the neck, and a long robe flowing behind, from the middle, a foot or two on the ground, are the principal articles; the latter was formerly manufactured from ſtraw, but ſince the introduction of European commerce the rich ſubſtitute fine cotton, ſilk, and even velvet, in the room of their ſtraw manufactures. They are exceſſively fond of red coral; this is the height of luxury, and they ſeek after it with the utmoſt ardour. People of property wear a long ſilver chain, that goes eight or ten times round the body; but the moſt characteriſtic part of their finery is a cat-ſkin, ornamented with little bells, which they wear about the middle, and conſider as the badge of honour. Of this they are extremely jealous, and will expoſe themſelves to every danger rather than part with it.

The Congoeſe wear rings of braſs or iron, on their arms and legs; and ſo great is their paſſion for this ſpecies of finery, that they ſubmit with patience to have them faſtened on their limbs with the blows of a hammer; the pain occaſioned by the operation is cheerfully ſubmitted to for the ſake of the appearance.

The dreſs of the women is leſs elegant; they wear no bonnet, nor cat-ſkin; and the robe, that in the men trails on the ground, in the females, reaches only to the knees: but they adorn themſelves with a prodigious quantity of glaſs beads of different colours, which, on their black ſkin, produce a very pleaſing effect. They cover their breaſts with a ſmall piece of cloth, and, as well as the men, they are very greedy after coral; this ſubſtance is to them of as high value as the diamond is among us.

The Congoeſe are in general cowardly, nevertheleſs there are examples which prove that they are ſuſceptible of acquiring courage: in other reſpects they are mild and free, but avaricious, vain, and idle. Their indolence is probably owing to the want of a more extended commerce; they have no other motive to induce activity than the ſale of ſlaves. Great induſtry, therefore, would be in vain; they labour only to ſupport life; but they can occaſionally exert themſelves, and fear no labour, provided a recompence in brandy, of which they are exceſſively fond, be promiſed them.

They are very vain, and nothing is more pleaſant than to ſee them ſtrut about under a rich garment, or an embroidered robe, the old remains of finery which have been given them, and which they place next the ſkin without any ſhirt. Like the apes which ſtock their foreſts, they are much given to imitations;—a diſpoſition which announces the firſt ſteps towards civilization. Every people who abandon their own cuſtoms to adopt thoſe of foreigners, manifeſt the deſire of becoming more perfect—a ſtate of mind very different from the Hottentot's, whom no novelty will pleaſe, and who cannot be induced to renounce their filthy modes of life.

The Blacks on the coaſt of Angola would at one time receive nothing in exchange but uniforms and epaulets. They had ſeen ſome French officers of the marine ſent on an expedition to deſtroy a Portugueſe fort, and were ſo much pleaſed with their dreſs, that commercial captains were afterwards obliged to carry out uniforms of different colours, which they received with tranſport, imagining that by them they acquired a high importance, becauſe they had ſeen great deference paid to perſons thus dreſſed.

In conſequence of this diſpoſition for imitation, they confer the title of captain on all thoſe who are at the head of any employment or undertaking; therefore every man who commands, whatever be the buſineſs, is captain. A chain-captain is one who conducts priſoners chained together. They have alſo their captains of wood, of water, of poultry, of fiſh, &c. each deriving his title from his employment. The captain of the hunt is the moſt reſpected: the great conſideration that he acquires, ariſes from his courage and intrepidity, qualities which never fail to command the admiration and reſpect of the natives.

We have already alluded to the avarice of the Congoeſe, which is particularly ſhewn in their great deſire of collecting European goods. The following anecdote will give the reader an accurate idea of their character in this reſpect.

M. Joly, a French Miſſionary Prieſt in this country, was aſſiduous in all the functions belonging to his profeſſion; but his zeal was ineffectual. The picture which he drew of eternal life, however brilliant, could not attract the attention of theſe people. The happineſs of Heaven ſeemed to them ſo much the more inſipid, as it did not include the felicity of drinking brandy: of this they loudly complained; declaring that they would prefer a voyage to France, whence this precious liquor was imported, rather than to the Chriſtian's Paradiſe. The prieſt could make no proſelytes. At length,

length, however, one of them, overcome by his intreaties, conſented to enter into a kind of compoſition with M. Joly; he promiſed to go to Paradiſe if he would tell him how many bales of goods he ſhould have in return. "None," replied the Prieſt. The Black, aſtoniſhed at the anſwer, demanded an explanation. "I aſked (ſaid he) how many bales of goods you will give me to undertake the voyage propoſed." The Prieſt anſwered again in the negative, but at the ſame time uſing every argument in his power to attach him to his cauſe. To which the other replied in bad French, "*Do you think I am ſuch a fool as to undertake ſo long a voyage for nothing? Give me goods.* The Miſſionary urged upon him the neceſſity of baptiſm: but he could get no other anſwer from the African than, "*Give me goods! Give me brandy!*" Never was a miſſion attended with leſs ſucceſs. M. Joly, after two years' reſidence at Malembe, returned to Paris; during the whole time he baptized only a ſingle perſon, who was a deformed ſlave that nobody would purchaſe. The merchants had determined to deſtroy him, but he eſcaped from their hands; and, thanks to his deformity! the unfortunate wretch became a Chriſtian.

The cuſtom of polygamy authoriſes the Congoeſe to take as many wives as they judge proper. They are all ſlaves; nevertheleſs, when a Black takes to himſelf a young woman of equal or ſuperior rank to his own, he cannot ſell her. Over all others he enjoys this privilege, though he exerciſes it but very rarely. In domeſtic concerns the wives are equal. They have no marriage-ceremonies—from the moment a man accepts of a young woman in that ſituation, he becomes her maſter, without the intervention of the prieſt. He lives indifferently with all his wives, and diſtributes his favours among them according to his fancy. Every woman, as we have already obſerved, lives in a ſeparate houſe with her children. They commonly live near their huſband, eſpecially at the time of vintage. But during thoſe periodical indiſpoſitions to which the female ſex are ſubject, they are concealed from all eyes; for ſix days they are ſhut out of the ſociety of every living being. If inadvertently, or by other means, a woman in that ſituation happens to be ſeen by any perſon, the ſix days muſt be re-commenced. Her companions bring her food to the door of the cottage, whence ſhe takes it when the attendants are gone. As ſoon as ſhe recovers, ſhe daubs herſelf from head to foot with a red kind of earth or paint, in which ſtate ſhe remains till the dirt and moiſture of the ſkin are abſorbed by the paint; when ſhe bathes, and comes out of the water blacker and more beautiful than ever.

The Congoeſe bury their dead; but they mourn a long time before they commit the body to the earth, and the day of the funeral terminates the mourning, and is conſecrated to rejoicing. The interment is, therefore, not conſidered as a day of mourning, but of feſtivity.

Mourning with them conſiſts in wearing an inferior robe, in ſuffering their hair and nails to grow, and in never waſhing themſelves, ſo that when it laſts a conſiderable time, thoſe who wear the garb have a moſt diſguſting appearance. They are alſo, on theſe occaſions, enjoined to abſtain from brandy: but in this reſpect the law is not of ſufficient obligation; their paſſion for ſpirits cannot be overcome. The precept ſays they ſhall not drink *malavou*; which word ſignifying both brandy and palm-wine, they get over the injunction, by abſtaining from the latter, while they drink the former as often as they can get it.

A Congoeſe is no ſooner dead, than his friends clothe him in his beſt apparel, and expoſe him to view on a bed of honour, placed in the midſt of a great court, under a roof ſupported by poſts, in the form of columns: the interior of the apartment they adorn in the beſt manner poſſible. His family and friends come and weep over him twice a day; and as brandy is given away upon theſe occaſions, all who had but the ſlighteſt acquaintance with the deceaſed, come to ſhew their reſpect and attachment, exhibiting ſigns of ſorrow and concern, with the hope of gaining, in return, a few drops of the precious liquor. The author was ſo much ſtruck with the ſcene, that he took pains to aſcertain whether theſe perſons actually ſhed tears, and found that they poured them forth with wonderful facility.

The wives of the deceaſed are ranged about the corpſe, and pay the moſt profound reſpect to all thoſe who come to mourn over it. The rich always leave behind them a preſent of fruit or other things. The ceremony is conducted by hired mourners, who walk round the ſhed under which the body is placed, making all kinds of geſticulations, raiſing their hands to heaven, and roaring out mournful elegies, demanding in their ſongs wherefore he left his family, and reproaching him on that account with every ſpe-

cies of abuſe with which their language can furniſh them. The burden of the ſong is repeated in chorus by all the viſitors. The hired mourners perform at the ſame time a ſort of dance, whirling round continually on one leg. As ſoon as a friend has made five or ſix turns about the body, he retires to make way for another, having firſt recruited himſelf with brandy. This exerciſe laſts about two hours in the morning, and as long in the afternoon.

On the ſecond day the body is removed to another building, and an image ſubſtituted in its place, to which the ſame honours continue to be paid, while other perſons are employed in waſhing the corpſe with an aſtringent or corroſive liquor, which ſoon brings it as white as chalk. It is then placed in a particular attitude; the face is turned to the weſt, the two knees are ſlightly bent, the left foot is raiſed backward, the right hand is ſhut and turned to the eaſt, the left is open; the fingers, ſeparated and bent, are turned to the weſt, as if they were in the act of ſeizing a bird in its flight. In this poſition the body is left, and, by the aſſiſtance of a continual but gentle fire, it voids its inteſtines, and becomes as dry as parchment. When it is ſufficiently blanched, they encruſt it with a thick red earth; and when the whole is dry, they begin to cover it with cloaths, putting on firſt coral and whatever is moſt precious. In proportion to the wealth of the deceaſed are the number and finery of his cloaths; and when a ſufficient quantity is put on, a large pit is dug at a diſtance, at the bottom of which a houſe, without a covering, is made, of a ſize ſufficient to contain the dead body. A day is fixed for the burial, which is to terminate the mourning, and the wives and fortune of the deceaſed paſs immediately to the next heir.

On the appointed day the body is brought to the grave, and let down into the houſe made for it. For a certain time it is ſupplied with meat and drink; afterwards the earth is thrown in, leaving at the top only a few ſtones or other things which may indicate that it is a place of burial. They believe that the guardian ſpirit of the deceaſed perpetually hovers about the grave, and that he watches over it leſt it be violated; on this account thoſe paſſengers who have occaſion to go near the aſylums of the dead, paſs by them with rapidity, turning their eyes another way with a ſuperſtitious terror, not doubting that thoſe who ſhould approach too near the tombs would be infallibly killed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Commercial Report of your Magazine for April, I read that "Great improvements have been making for ſome years paſt in tanning and dreſſing of hides and ſkins of all deſcriptions, *particularly* by the recent introduction of Mr. Deſmond's proceſs, by which leather of a quality equal, if not ſuperior, to the beſt hitherto known is manufactured in about as many days as it generally requires months to tan in the uſual way."

That improvements are making in the art of tanning, is true; but that theſe improvements ſhould be aſcribed to Mr. Deſmond's proceſs, ſtruck me with great ſurprize. As the *value* of your Reports, either in Agriculture or Manufactures, muſt depend on their truth and accuracy, I beg leave to give you better information on this point than you ſeem to be in poſſeſſion of. Whatever merit may be aſcribable to the proceſs recommended by Mr. Deſmond, it can by no means be ſaid to be excluſively his. M. Seguin was, if I miſtake not, the firſt projector of this proceſs; he adopted it in Paris or its vicinity, accounts of which were detailed in the French papers ſoon after the beginning of the Revolution. Mr. Deſmond, I have underſtood, firſt introduced the *practice* into this country; and in connection, I believe, with a Mr. Biggen, an able and ingenious chymiſt, eſtabliſhed a tannery near to Weſtminſter-bridge. In this ſituation theſe gentlemen were at liberty to avail themſelves of all the advantages derivable from this new proceſs; but I do not underſtand that they continue to purſue the plan—a pretty ſtrong preſumption that it was not found advantageous to them as individuals. But, what is perhaps of far greater importance, is the public likely to be benefited by the plan? Although the proceſs has been known for ſome years, and experiments made, if I am rightly informed, at ſeveral manufactories, are there any, of *extent*, which continue to purſue it? M. Seguin, it is ſaid, has in a great meaſure diſcontinued it, and that in a country which preſents greater facilities in it than England does, bark being an article procured at an eaſy rate. In truth, the proceſs is not calculated for general uſe in tanneries; for though it might anſwer a good purpoſe, if great expedition was needful (not that the ratio of a day to a month is by any means correct)—if leather for an army was almoſt inſtantly wanted, which was the caſe in France, and no regard was to be paid to the expence at which it was to be

be made; yet, were it generally practiſed, it would prove an injury to a conſiderable part of the hides and ſkins. Juſtice to the public as well as the manufacturer has induced me to ſend you theſe obſervations, which I believe are founded in fact.

April 19, 1802. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A VERY ſharp, though not a very long or very learned, controverſy has taken place between Dr. Vincent, the Head-maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool, and Dr. Rennell, the Maſter of the Temple, on the ſubject of public education. Dr. Rennell, in a note to a Sermon preached before the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, in 1799, at St. Paul's Church, on the Anniverſary Meeting of the Children educated at the Charity-ſchools in London, and which was afterwards publiſhed by the Society, ſays, "There is ſcarcely an internal danger which we fear, but what is to be aſcribed to a Pagan education, under Chriſtian eſtabliſhments, in a Chriſtian country." As the celebrity of Dr. Rennell, *as a preacher*, has given great force as well as currency to his opinions; and as the ſame ſentiment has been reiterated by the learned, pious, and reverend Biſhop of Meath, in a note to his Sermon the following year, before the ſame congregation; it was not to be expected that it would be paſſed over in ſilence: and accordingly a very able defence of public or Pagan education, as it is called, generally, has appeared from the pen of Dr. Vincent. One circumſtance only ſeems to have been omitted by the learned Doctor, and that was probably owing to his amiable candour, in not wiſhing to expoſe his adverſary to the ſcorn, deriſion, and contempt of mankind; for nothing, I think, can tend ſo much to produce theſe effects, as to ſhew a man's apoſtacy from the opinions he formerly gravely and deliberately gave, without any change in the circumſtances having taken place to affect them. That this is preciſely Dr. Rennell's caſe, there will be no difficulty in proving: out of his own mouth will I convict him.

Dr. Rennell, in a note (an article of which he is very fond, and with which his ſermons abound as much as his poetry) to a ſermon preached before the Univerſity of Cambridge, Commencement-Sunday, 1798, ſays, "Under theſe principles I know of no ſubject ſo pregnant *in important conſequences* as a conſideration of the extremes of weakneſs and ſtrength, exhibited by the ancient Greek philoſophers. Theſe circumſtances, if duly weighed, will point out to the wiſdom of this Univerſity *the extreme importance* of combining the ſtudy of the ancient Greek philoſophy with our Theological reſearches. The foundations of the evidences of Revelation will be greatly ſtrengthened, *by obſerving, with accuracy, the light the Pagans actually obtained*, and in diſcovering the inſurmountable boundary which interrupted their further progreſs. *I have ever conſidered the works of Plato, Ariſtotle, and the moral writings of Cicero and Plutarch, as an avenue and portico to Chriſtianity.* I am convinced, from ſome experience, that minds embued with the precepts of theſe men, *ſtrengthened with their wiſdom*, and elevated with their dignity, will be ſtrongly pre-diſpoſed, both from a review of their excellencies and defects, to cloſe in with the evidences of that Goſpel which brought life and immortality to light. *The minds of our young men ſo formed* would be inacceſſible to the ſilly and ignorant ſophiſms of Voltaire, Rouſſeau, Condorcet, D'Alembert, and Volney. They would conſider them not as ſeductions to their virtue, but as inſults to their underſtanding. Their rejection would be accompanied with an honourable diſdain of the ſhallowneſs of the impoſture offered to them."

With ſuch language and ſentiments in favour of Pagan writers, and ſuch exhortations to the uſe of them, before one of the moſt learned bodies in the world, opinions maturely, gravely, and *deliberately* given, on ſome experience too, he ſays—who could poſſibly have thought that a man ſo learned, ſo pious, ſo devout, as Dr. Rennell, *with ſuch a frame and temper of mind too, as he poſſeſſes*, could, without the ſmalleſt change in the manner of conducting our public ſchools and ſeminaries, in one little year, have come forward, *like a ſnake in the graſs*, to reprobate the practice he had ſo ſtrenuouſly adviſed, and to brand and ſtigmatize our ſyſtem of public education, as replete with every internal danger which has been feared for the laſt ten years. If, therefore, Dr. Rennell has any ſenſe of ſhame, any feeling for the loſs of dignity and virtue, any regard to conſiſtency and propriety of conduct, his recantation ought to be as public as his accuſation—till then he can no longer be conſidered as the moſt redoubted champion of religion, morality, and ſocial order, which he would fain be accounted, but not by A LOVER OF CONSISTENCY.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH you I wiſh to congratulate the Agricultural Society at Chelmsford, for their laſt premium, advanced and held up in continuation for the encouragement of future candidates in that arable county. I find myſelf more readily diſpoſed to a congratulation, from being an early announcer, I believe* the earlieſt, of the practice of dibbling wheat, near where it firſt originated, and which hath continued to diffuſe itſelf to and beyond the utmoſt limits of Norfolk, that it now ſeems queſtionable if one-ſixth part of the wheaten arable of this county is ſeeded in any other mode; and to this economic and productive practice of dibbling I cannot but aſcribe the greater product of this ſuperior grain; for, in thoſe alarming years of dearth that we lately nationally witneſſed, it has been candidly acknowledged by divers of our large growers of this grain, that they have not been deficient beneath their ordinary product. This being the caſe (as I believe it is) they are meaſurably indebted for their ſucceſs to the reverſed flag cheriſhing within the decayed trefoil-roots the much leſſened portion of ſeed dibbled therein, and which not only cheriſhes, but affords a future aliment to the growing blade: their due and regular diſtance affords the early ſpring hoe the conveniency of opening and cleanſing the intervals, which at once deſtroys the early-ſprouting weeds, enlarges the ſpace for the wheat to dilate itſelf, and, being ſeconded by a ſmaller hoe, a few weeks afterwards, extirpates the remaining weeds, whence a renewed tillering of the wheat ſucceeds; ſo that the advancement of ſpring preſents, even ſuperficially, a proſpect as promiſing as if three buſhels of ſeed had been ſtrewed over an acre, and this perhaps without the neceſſity of hand-weeding during the ſummer. Other advantages might be aſcribed to this mode of culture; but, as the farmers of Eſſex ſtand high in agricultural reputation, and are favoured in ſoil and climate above moſt of the counties of England, with the additional circumſtance of their county extending near the metropolis, they enjoy ample opportunity of being yet more diſtinguiſhed examples to promote national proſperity; buſhel of wheat ſaved from every acre of the wheat-arable of the kingdom, would be more than a ſufficient quantity, without a foreign importation, for the annual ſupply of Mark-lane.

J. W.

Babough, near Norwich, 1802.

* The practice, then newly begun, is particularly deſcribed in the Annual Regiſter of 1775, in the ſame terms I had invited the farmers of Norfolk, &c. to attend to its proceſs; and which was publiſhed in two or three provincial papers; from one of them it was extracted, and, I preſume, uſefully promulgated.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TURNING over the Harleian Miſcellany a few days ſince, my curioſity was excited and gratified, by reading an article, entitled "Machiavel's Vindication of Himſelf and his Writings againſt the Imputation of Impiety, Atheiſm, and other high Crimes; extracted from his Letter to his Friend Zenobius," (Harl. Miſcel. vol. i. p. 55.)

The article is too long, Mr. Editor, to be inſerted in your Magazine, but I ſhall make a few extracts from it, exculpatory of the character of this much-injured man.

It is well-known, that, although Machiavel has ever been conſidered by the *profanum vulgus* (which, in this inſtance, comprehends the learned and the titled, as well as the unlettered and plebeian, rabble) as the impudent unbluſhing advocate of monarchial tyranny, in all its extravagance of cruelty, oppreſſion, and perfidy, yet ſome few penetrating ſpirits have ſuſpected that the real object of his moſt celebrated book, THE PRINCE, was diametrically oppoſite to its oſtenſible one; that the author intended, when he laid down for abſolute princes thoſe execrable and moſt diabolical maxims by which alone he contended they could preſerve their power in its integrity, to exhibit before the people, not an idol for their adoration, but a monſter, expoſed with all his hideouſneſs, from which they muſt ſhrink with horror and deteſtation.

Thoſe who are acquainted with the hiſtory of Florence will not aſk why Machiavel ſhould conceal his principles under a veil of irony, which was almoſt impenetrable: Machiavel was deeply involved in the conſpiracy, as it is uſually called, of the Soderini, by which, in the year 1494, the three ſons of the Great Lorenzo de' Medici, Piero, who ſucceeded his father in the government of Florence, and his two brothers, Giovanni and Giuliano, were proclaimed enemies to their country, and obliged to flee from its juſt vengeance.

In

In the year 1512, the family of the Medici were reſtored by the powerful aſſiſtance of Pope Julius II. and of Ferdinand, King of Spain: Lorenzo de' Medici, the eldeſt ſon of the deceaſed Piero, aſſumed the reins of government, when, as is uſual in ſuch caſes, all thoſe who had held offices under the republic were removed; and the unfortunate Machiavel, with an unſhaken fortitude, underwent the ignominy and the pains of torture, which were inflicted on him for the vain purpoſe of procuring information relative to the actors in the conſpiracy.

It was under the reign of this Lorenzo, who died a victim to his debaucheries, that Machiavel wrote his PRINCE: this circumſtance may account at once for the ſatire and the ſecreſy of it.

But to the Vindication: it was written, it ſeems, at the preſſing importunity of his friend Zenobio Buondelmonte, and Guilio Salviati, who were deſirous that Machiavel ſhould wipe off the many aſperſions which were caſt upon his writings. "I have yielded (ſaid he) to the entreaty of Guilio, and the reſt of that company*, for that I eſteem it a duty to clear that excellent ſociety from the ſcandal of having ſo dangerous and pernicious a perſon to be a member of their converſation: *for by reaſon of my age*, and ſince the loſs of my liberty, and my ſufferings under that monſter of luſt and cruelty, Alexander de' Medici, ſet over us by the divine vengeance for our ſins, I can be capable of no other deſign or enjoyment than to delight and be delighted in the company of ſo many choice and virtuous perſons, who now aſſemble themſelves with all ſecurity under the happy and hopeful reign of our new Prince *Coſimo*:——*but that I may avoid the loquacity incident to old men*, I will come to the buſineſs: if I remember well, the exceptions that are taken to theſe poor things I have publiſhed are reducible to three: 1. That in all my writings I inſinuate my great affection to the democratical government, even ſo much ſo, as to undervalue that of monarchy in reſpect of it; which laſt I do not obſcurely in many paſſages teach, and, as it were, perſuade the people to throw off. 2. Next, that in ſome places I vent very great impieties, ſlighting and vilifying the church as author of all the miſgovernment in the world, and, by ſuch contempt, make way for atheiſm and profaneneſs. 3. Laſtly, that in my book of 'The Prince,' I teach monarchs all the execrable villanies that can be invented, and inſtruct them how to break faith, and to oppreſs and to enſlave their ſubjects."

It is curious to mark the inconſiſtency of the firſt and third of theſe accuſations: in the former Machiavel is charged with favouring democracy, and in the latter with teaching monarchs how to break their faith, and to oppreſs and enſlave their ſubjects! This is really cutting with a two-edged ſword.

The charges are ſeparately repelled: to the firſt he replies with a proteſtation, "that the animating of *private* men, either directly or indirectly, to diſobey, much leſs to ſhake off any government, how deſpotical ſoever, was never in his thoughts or writings."——"Yet (he continues) that I may not anſwer this imputation barely by denying, I ſhall aſſert, in this place, what my principles are in that which the world calls REBELLION, which I believe to be not only a riſing in arms againſt any government we live under, but acknowledge that word to extend to all clandeſtine conſpiracies too, by which the peace and quiet of any country may be interrupted, and by conſequence the lives and eſtates of innocent perſons endangered. Rebellion then, ſo deſcribed, I hold to be the greateſt crime that can be committed among men, both againſt policy, morality, and *in foro conſcientiæ*; but, notwithſtanding all this, it is an offence which will be committed whilſt the world laſts, as often as princes tyrannize, and, by enſlaving and oppreſſing their ſubjects, make magiſtracy, which was intended for the benefit of mankind, prove a plague and deſtruction to it; for, let the terror and the guilt be never ſo great, it is impoſſible that human nature, which conſiſts of paſſion as well as virtue, can ſupport with patience and ſubmiſſion the greateſt cruelty and injuſtice, whenever either the weakneſs of their princes, the unanimity of the people, or any other favourable accident, ſhall give them reaſonable hopes to mend their condition, or provide better for their own intereſt, by inſurrection."

Machiavel then proceeds to recommend the exerciſe of clemency and moderation to princes, and that they ſhould return to that excellent maxim of the ancients, 'that the intereſt of kings and of their people is the ſame,' "which truth (continues he) it has been the whole deſign of my writings to convince them of.

"Now,

* That party of friends, probably, who were in the habit of meeting at the houſe of Coſimin Rucellai, and of diſcourſing on topics of literature and policy.

"Now, having gone thus far in the deſcription of rebellion, I think myſelf obliged to tell you, what I conceive not to be rebellion. Whoſoever, then, takes arms to maintain the politic conſtitution or government of his country, in the condition it then is, I mean, to defend it from being changed or invaded by the craft or force of any man (although it be the prince or chief magiſtrate himſelf), provided that ſuch taking up of arms be commanded or authorized by thoſe who are, by the order of that government, legally entruſted with the cuſtody of the liberty of the people, and foundation of the government; this I hold to be ſo far from rebellion, that I believe it laudable; nay, the duty of every member of ſuch commonwealth; for, he who fights to ſupport and defend the government he was born and lives under, cannot deſerve the odious name of rebel, but he who endeavours to deſtroy it; if this be not granted, it will be in vain to frame any mixed government in the world."

Machiavel, doubtleſs, when he bore ſo conſpicuous a part in the revolution which expelled the Medici from Florence, and afterwards, when, as it was ſtongly ſuſpected, he was involved in the unſucceſsful attempt to deſtroy Cardinal Guilio de' Medici (afterwards Pope Clement VII.) who had aſſumed the government of Florence, in the minority of that "monſter of luſt and cruelty," Alexander, conſidered himſelf as juſtifiably defending from the craft or force of the chief magiſtrate," "the politic conſtitution of his country."

One cannot avoid remarking, in this place, that the ſentiments of Machiavel, on the ſubject of reſiſtance to conſtituted authorities, appear to be ſimilar to, if not exactly the ſame, with thoſe laid down by Sir William Blackſtone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England: the more ſenſible nerves of the latter, indeed, tremble at the bare contemplation of ſuch a reſiſtance in the part of the people in defence of their invaded liberties; he acknowledges both the right and the neceſſity of ſuch reſiſtance in extreme caſes, however, in very unequivocal terms. "All oppreſſion (ſays Blackſtone, B. I. Ch. 7.), which may happen to ſpring from any branch of the ſovereign power muſt neceſſarily be out of the reach of any *ſtated rule* or *expreſs legal* proviſion; but if ever they unfortunately happen, the prudence of the times muſt provide new remedies upon new emergencies. Indeed, it is found by experience (continues he, almoſt in the words of Machiavel), that whenever the unconſtitutional oppreſſions, even of the ſovereign power, advance with gigantic ſtrides, and threaten deſolation to a ſtate, mankind will not be reaſoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will ſacrifice their liberty by a ſcrupulous adherence to thoſe political maxims which were originally eſtabliſhed to preſerve it." Again:—"In theſe, therefore, or other circumſtances," (referring to thoſe which produced the expulſion of James II.) "which a fertile imagination may furniſh, ſince both law and hiſtory are ſilent, it becomes us to be ſilent too, leaving to future generations, whenever neceſſity and the ſafety of the whole ſhall require it, the exertions of thoſe inherent, though latent, powers of ſociety, which no climate, no time, no conſtitution, no contract, can ever deſtroy or diminiſh."

Theſe writers probably agree (ſuch incroachments of the ſovereign power being "neceſſarily out of the reach of any *ſtated rule or expreſs legal proviſion*," and therefore the people having no other remedy than arms), that ſince it would be of ill-conſequence, to uſe the words of Machiavel, "to make every private man judge when the rights of the people are invaded, which would be apt to produce frequent, and ſometimes cauſeleſs, tumults; therefore it hath been the great wiſdom of the founders of moſt monarchies, to appoint guardians to their liberty, which, if it be not otherwiſe expreſſed, is and ought to be underſtood to reſide in the eſtates of the country," &c. It does not appear, however, from this paſſage, to have once entered into the imagination of Machiavel, that theſe eſtates themſelves might poſſibly conſpire againſt that public liberty of which they are appointed the protectors: Sir W. Blackſtone ſeems to have had his ſuſpicions more alive, when he ſpeaks of "the oppreſſions which may ſpring from *any branch* of the ſovereign power."

But it is time that we ſhould come to Machiavel's Vindication of himſelf againſt the ſecond charge, namely, that of "impiety in vilifying the church, and of ſo making way for atheiſm." It appears, that in the fifteenth century, as well as in the eighteenth, the man who dared diſſent from the eſtabliſhed religion of his country was branded with the opprobrious charge of atheiſm: Machiavel, a Florentine, avowed his abhorrence of Popery, a religion, whoſe influence he conſidered as corruptive of the morals, and fatal to the liberties, of man. He defends himſelf from this ſecond accuſation by admitting the premiſes, and denying the conſe-

quences;

quences; that is to ſay, by maintaining (a taſk in which there was not much difficulty), that in charging the Church of Rome, not only with all the miſgovernment of Chriſtendom, but even with the depravation, and almoſt total deſtruction, of the Chriſtian religion itſelf throughout Italy, he neither taught men impiety, nor made way for atheiſm.

The tone of this juſtification is not the moſt conciliating in the world: it has ſome humour, but contains a great deal of moſt bitter ſarcaſms againſt the church of Rome: the following is a ſufficient ſpecimen:—"I ſhall conclude this diſcourſe, after I have ſaid a word of the moſt helliſh of all the innovations brought in by the Popes—which is the clergy; theſe are a ſort of men, under pretence of miniſtering to the people in holy things, ſet a-part and ſeparated from the reſt of mankind, from whom they have a very diſtinct, and a very oppoſite, intereſt, by a human ceremony, called by a divine name, viz. ordination; theſe, wherever they are found, with the whole body of the Monks and Friars, who are called the regular clergy, make a band which may be called the Janizaries of the Papacy; theſe have been the cauſes of all the ſoleciſms and immoralities in government, and of all the impieties and abominations in religion; and, by conſequence, of all the diſorder, villany, and corruption we ſuffer under this deteſtable age; theſe men, by the Biſhop of Rome's help, have crept into all the governments of Chriſtendom, where there is any mixture of monarchy, and made themſelves a third eſtate; that is, have, by their temporalities, which are almoſt a third part of all the land in Europe, given them by the blind zeal, or rather folly, of the Northern people who overran this part of the world, ſtepped into the throne; and what they cannot perform by theſe ſecular helps, and by the dependency their vaſſals have upon them, they fail not to claim and to uſurp by the power they pretend to have from God, and his viceregent at Rome."———"I now come to the laſt branch of my charge; which is, that I teach princes villany, and how to enſlave and oppreſs their ſubjects. If any man will read over my book of the Prince with impartiality, and ordinary charity, he will eaſily perceive, that it is not my intention therein to recommend that government, or thoſe men there deſcribed to the world; much leſs to teach men to trample upon good men, and all that is ſacred and venerable upon earth, laws, religion, honeſty, and what not; if I have been a little too punctual in deſcribing theſe monſters, and drawn them to the life in all their lineaments and colours, I hope mankind will know them the better, to avoid them; my treatiſe being both a ſatire againſt them, and a true character of them.

"Whoever in his empire is tied to no other rules than thoſe of his own will and luſt, muſt either be a ſaint or elſe a very devil incarnate; or, if he be neither of theſe, both his life and his reign are like to be very ſhort; for whoſoever takes upon him ſo execrable an employment, as to rule men againſt the laws of nature and reaſon, muſt turn all topſy-turvy, and never ſtick at any thing; for, if once he halt, he will fall, and never riſe again, &c.—And ſo I bid you farewel."

Here then, in very plain terms, Machiavel ſtates the object he had in view, when he wrote that work which has called forth the noble indignation of many a patriotic writer, who did not perceive the author's intention: the veil, however, was certainly ſeen through by Rouſſeau, who, in his "Social Contract," has the following paſſage:—"*Machiavel étoit un honnête homme, et un bon citoyen; mais, attaché à la maiſon de Medici, il étoit forcé, dans l'oppreſſion de ſa patrie, de deguiſer ſon amour pour la liberté. Le choix ſeul de ſon execrable heros manifeſte aſſez ſon intention ſecrete; et l'oppoſition des maximes de ſon livre du Prince à celles de ſes Diſcours ſur Tite Live, et de ſon Hiſtoire de Florence, demontre que ce profond politique n'a eu juſqu'ici que des lectures ſuperficiels ou corrompus.*" *L. III. C. 6.*

The following paſſage in Bacon, ſo often quoted on this occaſion, evidences that that profound philoſopher ſaw the real drift of the Florentine ſecretary:—"*Eſt quod gratias agamus Machiavello, et hujusmodi ſcriptoribus qui apertè et indiſſimulanter proferunt quid homines facere ſoleant, non quid debeant,*" *De Augment. Scient. Lib. VII. Cap. 2, Fol. 397.* Harrington, Clarendon, and many other writers of celebrity, have ſuſpected that Machiavel wanted to throw a deadly odium upon monarchy. His character and works have been very ably defended by a writer in the Cabinet, Vol. III.

The elegant hiſtorian of Lorenzo the Magnificent is not convinced by the apologiſts of Machiavel, and treats his character with a degree of ſeverity unuſual to him. After having ſtated their arguments,

ments, and the opinion deduced from them, Mr. Roſcoe ſays:—"Yet it ſeems impoſſible to ſubſcribe ſeriouſly to this opinion: excluſive of the deſtructive maxims, which are ſcattered more or leſs though all the Florentine Secretary's works, perhaps not a ſingle trace of this ſuppoſed irony is to be diſcovered. Numerous as the excellent reflections are in this treatiſe, it muſt ſtill be reckoned a moſt flagitious work, and one at which every virtuous mind muſt inſtantly revolt. Nothing is ſo ſuperb as the genius of Machiavel; nothing appears ſo horrid as his heart."——"If Machiavel's '*Il Principe* had not appeared, we ſhould not have been able to have boaſted of the 'Anti-Machiavel,' the fruit of the youth and ſolitude of one of the greateſt monarchs that have ever reigned. The antidote is ſo delicious, that even the poiſon becomes palatable, and we ſwallow it with eagerneſs to taſte the luſcious medicine which counteracts its ſubtilty." How much more conſolatory would have been this reflection, if the mighty monarch had eaten this fruit of his youth and ſolitude in maturer years, and in the ſeaſon of his activity! If the King of Pruſſia committed an error in his early years, by writing his Anti-Machiavel, he expiated it by a long life, religiouſly devoted to plunder, perfidy, and devaſtation, by giving the lie to his own work; and, when the merciful hand of Death had put a ſtop to his career of ruin, by leaving, as a legacy, in his Inſtructions to General-officers, the art of maſſacring mankind by the help of treachery, where ſimple force is ineffectual!

I cannot abſtain from quoting one more paſſage from Mr. Roſcoe's highly finiſhed Hiſtory, becauſe it ſeems to be ſtrikingly illuſtrative, not only of Machiavel's real political ſentiments, but alſo of the ſecret manner by which he was obliged to propagate them, and therefore corroborative of the ſuſpected irony in *Il Principe*:—"Within theſe few years, the Florentine Secretary's admirable project for the reformation of the Government of Florence by the order of Leo X. has been publiſhed for the firſt time, and his zeal for the liberty and freedom of his country is viſible in every page (Baretti's Edit. 4to. London, 1772). The outward appearance of ſovereignty, with all its attendant pomp and majeſty, according to his plan, was to have been wholly veſted in the Medici, whilſt the real power was *artfully* contrived to reſt with the people. Leo X. ſaw through the deſign; Machiavel was applauded, but, from that moment, ceaſed to be conſulted." This ſingle fact ſurely raiſes Machiavel to an eminence, which no Philippic againſt him will ever be able to reach.

The Letter in the Harleian Miſcellany adds confuſion to another unſettled point reſpecting Machiavel, namely, the time of his death. Some of his biographers aſſert, that he died of a medicine, which he unfortunately took as a preſervative, in the year 1527. Paulus Jovius ſtates his death to have taken place in 1530. L'Avocat ſays the ſame: Poccianti ſays he died in 1526; and his ſon Peter, in a letter, dated June, 1527, ſtates his father to have died on the 22d of that month. This laſt, one would have thought, would have been excellent authority; but, if ſo, why do the biographers of Machiavel diſagree on the ſubject? The authority of the father, however, it muſt be acknowledged, is better than that of the ſon: the fact probably was (if the Letter in the Harleian Miſcellany is not a forgery, for which I know no grounds of ſuſpicion), that the ſon's letter was actually dated 1537, but, through the error of ſome printer or tranſcriber, has come down to us as having been written in 1527. The following reaſons make this probable: in the firſt place, Machiavel was born in May, 1469; if he died in 1527, he was only fifty-eight years old at the time of his death. Now, a man who has not ſeen ſixty, is by no means likely to ſpeak of the loquacity incident to perſons of his time of life, &c. or to mention his age in the manner which Machiavel has done in the beginning of this Vindication*.

In the next place, Machiavel mentions "the happy and hopeful reign of our new Prince Coſimo†:" Coſimo ſucceeded that "monſter of luſt and cruelty, Alexander," and was not proclaimed "Chief of the Florentine Republic" till the 9th of January, in the year one thouſand, five hundred, and *thirty* ſeven.

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* The paſſages referred to are printed in Italics, in the extracts which I have given: —See page 441.

† See the early part of this article.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, Machiavel's Vindication itſelf is dated April 1, 1537. This anſwers at once with the expreſſion "our *new* Prince Coſimo," and ſuits much better than the earlier date of Machiavel's death, with his reference to the garrulity of age.

T. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following fact, recorded by a late French traveller in the Levant, appears worthy of notice.

"Near to the ſhore of Cape Schinari in the iſle of Zante, are certain very deep caverns, whence iſſues in great abundance a kind of *white fat*, of an extremely fetid ſmell. In calm weather, mariners at ſea, even at a good diſtance from the iſland, meet with flakes of that ſubſtance floating on the water, and emitting a ſtrong ſcent. The peaſants collect it on the ſea-ſhore, and ſucceſsfully employ it in the diſeaſes of their cattle, rubbing it to the ſores of their mules, horſes, oxen, ſheep, &c*. It is of a nature uncommonly diſpoſed to melt."

I cannot pretend to ſay whether any analogy ſubſiſt between the ſubſtance above deſcribed and that which has recently been produced in this country by the maceration of animal ſubſtances in water and other liquids: neither will I preſume to conjecture whether the reſervoir which ſupplies thoſe ſtreams of fat may not be a heap of dead bodies formerly buried by ſome earthquake, and gradually converted by ſubterraneous maceration into a ſolid fat ſubſtance, which, now melted by ſubterraneous fire, oozes forth in the manner here related. Theſe points I leave to the conſideration of chemiſts and naturaliſts; my intention being merely to ſuggeſt a hint which may prompt ſome curious perſon to try the neceſſary experiments with the artificial fat produced in England, for the ſake of determining whether it may not prove equally beneficial to our cattle, as the other to the animals of Zante.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO your intelligent Correſpondent, who has favoured the public with the communication of the letters of Brunetto Latini, I beg leave to point out the following paſſages in Pliny the Naturaliſt, with a view to ſolve the difficulties of which he complains, &c. MONTHLY MAG. May, 1802, p. 357, *note*.

"Canis, JASONE Lycio *interfecto, cibum capere noluit, inediâque conſumtus eſt. Is verò*, cui nomen Hyrcani reddidit Daris, *accenſo regis* LYSIMACHI *rogo, injecit ſe flammæ*: ſimiliterque Hieronis regis.

"Sed ſuper omnia in noſtro ævo actis Populi Romani teſtatum, Appio Junio & P. Silio Coss. cum animadverteretur, ex causâ Neronis Germanici filii, in Titium Sabinum & ſervitia ejus, *unius ex his canem nec à carcere abigi potuiſſe*, nec à corpore receſſiſſe abjecti in gradibus Gemitoriis; mœſtos edentem ululatus, magnâ Populi Romani coronâ: ex quâ cum quidam ei cibum objeciſſet, ad os defuncti tuliſſe. *Innatavit idem cadaver* IN TIBERIM ABJECTI *ſuſtentare conatus*, effuſâ multitudine ad ſpectandum animalis fidem." NAT. HIST. *Lib.* viii. *cap.* 61.

The ſtory of the *reſcued King* may be traced to a ſentence which immediately precedes thoſe that have been quoted:—

"*Garamantum* REGEM *canes ducenti ab exilio reduxere, prælïati contra reſiſtentes.*"

In page 366, Mr. Walker refer to "a ſmall engraving of the ſtars in your laſt month's Magazine:" which is wanting in my copy and in every other that I have inſpected.* DELISLE.

Mancheſter, May 10.

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* As ſome of your readers might perhaps be inclined to put upon this paſſage a conſtruction different from that which I have given to it, and to conclude that the Zantiot peaſants apply the fat to wounds in the human body—I think it right to quote the original words, and leave each perſon to judge for himſelf. "Dans les maladies de leurs beſtiaux, mulets, bœufs, chevaux, moutons, &c. les habitans de la campagne ſe ſervent utilement de cette graiſſe, qu'ils vont recueillir ſur la bord de la mer, et dont ils frottent les plaies." *Voyage hiſtorique, littéraire, et pittoreſque, dans les Iles et Poſſeſſions ci-devant Vénitiennes du Levant*, tome iii. p. 103.

* The repreſentation of the ſtars to which Mr. Walker alluded appeared upon page 273 of the preſent volume. EDITOR.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE *of* DOCTOR JOHN WALLIS, PROFESSOR *of* GEOMETRY *in the* UNIVERSITY *of* OXFORD, MEMBER *of the* ROYAL SOCIETY, *and* CHAPLAIN *in ordinary to* KING CHARLES II. *Extracted from a Manuſcript Volume in the Poſſeſſion of his Family, containing a great Number of intercepted Letters, decyphered by the Doctor for the Britiſh Government, and ſome too for their Allies, and other Letters relating, for the moſt Part, to that Subject.*

When the Earl of Clarendon was diſmiſſed from his office, and baniſhed from the kingdom, the Great Seal was given, in 1667, to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, under the title of Lord Keeper. It is to this Lord Keeper that the following Letter muſt refer. It is without date; but there was no other Lord Keeper during the ſix years that Clarendon, who retired to France, ſurvived his baniſhment.

SLEDE TO CLARENDON.

I HAVE received yoar's of the 27th of July, and give you thanks for your kindneſs, and I hope you will be ſo kind as to continue this friendſhip to me. L. Keeper is a poore and pitiful ſpirited man; he is deſpiſed and publicly ſmiled at by every bodie. I am told he will be charged with bribery, through his lady's hands, ſhe being L. Keeper, and darke lanthorne to her huſbande; in a word, few ſpeak kindely or civilie of him, but very heartily wiſh for E. Clarendon again. There is a call off ſeaventeen ſerjeants at law againſt *near* tearme (viz). In Gray's Inn: Math. Turner, Wm. Ellis, Mr. Willet, *the* Makards, Thomas Flint, Sir Wm. Scroggs; in Lyncolne's Inn, Sir John Howell, Recorder, Mr. Gaddard, Mr. Powis, Mr. Jones; Mydd. Temple, Mr. Turner, Francis Bramſtone, Mr. Barton, Sir Henry Pellham; Inner Temple, Sir Richard Hopkins, Mr. Goodfellow, Jam. Baldwin. Such of theſe as have not formerly read, do it now, except Sir Wm. Scroggs, who is the laſt in the liſt, and who, having received his writ before the time, inſiſted upon his privilege of being now exempted from it, though otherwiſe he ſhould have done it, as being his turn. Serjeant Brome and——ſupply two judges places for the ſummer-circuit, a baron's place being voide and Atkines too old to ride. Sir Robert Atkines hapely married his ſone to Sir George Carteret's daughter. I am told by a man of ſkill, that the ſerjeants pay L. Keeper well for their call. L. Keeper has promiſed to them that they ſhould not put themſelves to that great charge as formerly was done in like caſes; but only each of them to make a good dinner of twenty pounds; and the overplus of expences on like occaſions to be ſpent on the building their inn. L. Keeper is to be keeper of this money, and, as is beleaved, to his own accompt, nothing is more talked of.

The Gentleman to whom the following Letter is addreſſed appears to have been Secretary to Lord Nottingham, who was himſelf Principal Secretary of State to King William.

Whitehall, Novem. firſt, 1689.

SIR,

MY Lord Nottingham commands me to ſend you the incloſed Letters from the French miniſters in Poland, lately intercepted: there are 2 of the 4 of September, 2 of the 5th and 12 of October. My Lord deſires that you will decipher them as ſoon as you can, being of great importance to his Majeſtie and his allies; he deſires that you will begin with the poſtſcript of Monſ. DeVeil's Letter of the 5th of Octob. giving an account of a conference with the Great General of Lithuania. The Letters are of a freſh date, and therefore it is the more importante to have them ſoon deciphyred, in regard ſome light may be gained by them as to what is at this time on foot.

I am Your moſt humble ſervant,

R. WARE.

SIR, *Whitehall, July 13th*, 1690.

I SEND you herewith ſome Letters from Monſ. Louvois to Monſ. Lauzune, which I deſire you will decypher as ſoon as poſſibly you can; they ſeeming to containe matters of great importance for their Majeſties ſervice, and that you will begin with the letter which is of the lateſt date, and proceed to that which is of the next lateſt date, and ſo on in that order, letting the letter of the oldeſt date to be that which you laſt decypher. As ſoon as you have done the letter of the freſheſt date, I deſire you will ſend it back immediately by this meſſenger, whom I have ordered to ſtay till you diſpatch him; and, as ſoon as you have decyphered any of the other letters, I deſire you will ſend each of them as faſt as they are done by a meſſenger, whom I will pay. Pray make what haſte you can herein, ſince it ſeems to be of very great importance to their Majeſtys, and

and I will not be wanting in repreſenting your ſervices to your advantage.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

NOTTINGHAM.

Dr. Wallis.

Six Letters to Mr. Le Comte de Lauzune, the French General in Ireland, May 1ſt, 25, 26, 27, and June 10, from Mr. Louvois, June 22, from another.

Dr. Wallis,
To the Earl of Nottingham.
Towceſter, July 17, 1660.

MY LORD,

I HUMBLY thank your Lordſhip for the great compliment which in your Letter you were pleaſed to put upon me; as if I were a perſon of that ſkill and diſpatch in deciphering, as by the ſame meſſenger (without detaining him a great while here) to return you a letter deciphered (without any key but what I am to make myſelf), written from a great miniſter of ſtate in a cipher (and no mean one), which I had never ſeen before: but your Lordſhip underſtands cipher ſo well, and I am ſo conſcious to myſelf how far I fall ſhort of ſuch a character, that it would favour too much of vanity to pretend to it. I did, therefore, (without detaining him) diſmiſs your meſſenger preſently; and I take it for a great good-hap, that in four days' time (ſetting to it early and late) I have (with more pains than your Lordſhip perhaps is aware of) been able to ſend with this, that deciphered which was of the lateſt date, which your Lordſhip deſired to be firſt diſpatched, which being a ſhort letter, and a long cipher, your Lordſhip will excuſe my having found blanks. It is not from Mr. Louvois, but ſubſcribed by a French name in a French hand, which I cannot read. The reſt are all from Mr. Louvois, but none of them in the ſame cipher with this, and therefore will receive no light from it; and I am the more diffident of them, having never yet maſtered any of his ciphers; and I ſuſpect ſomewhat of peculiar in his way of cyphering, which I have never yet had the good nap to light upon.

But am, My Lord,

Your Honour's very humble ſervant,

JOHN WALLIS.

[*To be continued.*]

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BRUNETTO LATINI.

Letter VIII.

[Brunetto Latini viſits Oxford, Henry III. aſſembling a Parliament there—curious Derivation of the Word *Parliament*—Roads in England infeſted with Robbers, and why—Sherburn Caſtle—Engliſh Barons dwell in fortified Caſtles—State of Learning, and Condition of Oxford Students—Friar Bacon—his Brazen Head, and numerous Optical and Catoptrical Machines—his Diſcovery of Gunpowder, and the Mariner's Compaſs.]

THE Parliament being ſummoned to aſſemble at Oxford, I had an opportunity of viſiting that famous ſchool, of which you have heard ſo much, happily, ſomewhat ſooner than from the nature of my avocations I might otherwiſe have done.

The Engliſh word *Parliament* is ſaid by ſome learned men here, to be derived, *quaſi, Parium Lamentum*; becauſe the Engliſh Barons, at theſe meetings, complain of the enormities of their country: but I am of opinion it is borrowed from our word *Parleure*, Speech, and *Parleor*, an Orator; and indeed there are many ſpeakers, and often much virulent ſpeech delivered in theſe aſſemblies.

Our journey from London to Oxford was with ſome difficulty and danger made in two days; for the roads are bad, and we had to climb hills of hazardous aſcent, and which to deſcend are equally perilous. We paſſed through many woods, conſidered here as dangerous places, as they are infeſted with robbers; which indeed is the caſe with moſt of the roads in England. This is a circumſtance connived at by the neighbouring Barons, from the conſideration of ſharing in the booty, and theſe robbers ſerving their protectors on all occaſions, perſonally, and with the whole ſtrength of their band. However, as our company was numerous, we had nothing to fear. Accordingly, we arrived on the firſt night at Sherburn Caſtle, in the neighbourhood of Watlington, under the chain of hills, over which we paſſed at *Stocquincburque* (Stokenchurch.)

This Caſtle was built by the Earl of *Tanqueville*, one of the followers of the fortunes of William the Baſtard, Duke of Normandy, who invaded England, and ſlew King Harold in a battle which decided the fate of the kingdom. It is now in poſſeſſion of a deſcendant of the ſaid Earl.

As

As the Engliſh Barons are frequently embroiled in diſputes and quarrels with the Sovereign, and with each other, they take the precaution of building ſtrong caſtles for their reſidence, with high towers and deep moats ſurrounding them, and ſtrengthened with draw-bridges, poſterns, and portculliſes. And further to enable themſelves to hold out for a conſiderable length of time in caſe they ſhould happen to be beſieged, they make a proviſion of victuals, arms, and whatever elſe is neceſſary for the purpoſe. [Carles ſeignors Englois qui ſovent guerroient ob li fires et entreaus ſe delitent en faire tors et hautes maiſons de pierres, et ſe ceſt hors de vil il font foſſes et palus, et murs et tornelles et pons et portes colleyces. Et ſont garnies de mangoniaus et de ſeetes et de toutes choſes qui beſoignent a guerre por deffendre, et por gregier et por la vie des homes ens et hors maintenir.]

The country ſurrounding the city of Oxford is exceedingly beautiful. The city is itſelf watered by the Chervel and the Iſis, or Ouſe, which rivers wander over the land in many a wild meander. As I ſtood viewing theſe ſcenes from the ſurrounding hills, this thought occurred to me—'If the ſtudy of phyſic and the arts uſeful for ſociety be commendable; and if commerce, when properly conducted, and made productive without fraud, be deſirable, for if it be ſmall it is deſpiſed; yet, after every conſideration, agriculture muſt certainly be the employment moſt profitable and moſt fitting for a *gentleman* (*Franc Home*):' and then I repeated theſe words of Horace:—

Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
Ut priſca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet ſuis
Solutus omni fœnore.

Epod. 2.

Happy the man from buſineſs free,
Who tills his land at liberty;
Acres which unincumber'd came,
By grandſires left, who till'd the ſame.

[*Medecine et charpenterie* ſont honeſte a ciaus a cui eles covienent. Mais *marchandiſe* ſe elle eſt petite lon la tient a laide. Se ele eſt grant et bien gaignable et done a plufſiors ſans vanite ele ne doit eſtre blamee. Nul meſtier neſt meillor que laboreor de terre ne plus planteif ne plus digne de *Franc Home*. Decui dit *Oraces*. "Cil eſt boneureus qui laiſſe tous meſtiers ſi come firent li ancien, et coutive ſes bues et ſes chans, et eſt dete ſans uſures."]

The number of ſcholars belonging to this high ſchool (Oxford) is about 3000; indeed their number is too great, inaſmuch as the revenues of their houſes are inſufficient for their ſupport; therefore they are conſtrained to aſk relief at the butteries of the great Barons, and the cabins of their vaſſals. I do not ſay this is the caſe with all of them; but it is chiefly ſo with thoſe educated for the church, and deſigned to be preachers of the Faith in Chriſt and the Judgment which is to come. Others intended to practiſe law or phyſic, and employments wherein learning is requiſite, live with their reſpective Societies, without being chargeable with the like ſcandal. [Ja ſoit que li uns ſoit clers et moſtre ſa religion et la foi J'hu Criſt et la gloire des bons et linfirmite des mauvais. Li autre qui ſont juges ou mieges qui aide lome ſaine a maintenir ſa ſante, ou autre meſtier de clergie veent au proifit de la comune compaignie ſans tort et ſans honte.]

You may be aſſured that I did not fail to ſee Friar Bacon as ſoon as I arrived at Oxford. He is the only one there that I could hear of who is ſkilled in Hebrew and Greek. The Latin they have amongſt them is not the Latin of Tully; and as the Doctors know nothing of the Romance Tongue, my communication with them was very little. But my amends was ſufficiently made in the converſations I frequently had with this mirror of good learning, who is not like *Dictys*,* mentioned by Horace,

Non fumum ex fulgore, ſed ex fumo dare lucem
Cogitat.

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* Who is this *Dictus* mentioned here by Brunetto Latini? Did he underſtand that to be the name of the author cited by Horace, under the appellation of *Scriptor Cyclicus*, to whom both he and Horace evidently allude, as being a writer who made "what was clear and intelligible dark and obſcure?" I have written this name *Dictys*, becauſe I ſuppoſed Brunetto Latini to have ſeen the ſix books upon the Trojan War, compoſed by Dictys, of Crete, who was himſelf preſent at the Siege. This fabulous work was originally written in Greek, and was tranſlated into the Latin Tongue in the reign of the Emperor Nero. It is to be obſerved, that Brunetto Latini never mentions Homer, nor any Greek author, whoſe works were not tranſlated into Latin before the thirteenth century. He knew nothing of Homer's Iliad and Odyſſey, though he might have found honourable mention made of them in his favourite Horace,

[Car il ne veaut faire ce que *dictus* fiſt de cui Oraces dit. "Il ne veaut torner la lumiere en fumee mais la fumee fera il lumiere."]

As the Friar ſtudied ſome time in Paris, he could make himſelf well underſtood in the language of France. [En Romans ſelonc le patois de France.]

Friar Roger Bacon is a Cordelier, of the Order of St. Francis; he is a Doctor of Divinity, a good Phyſician, and the greateſt Chymiſt, Aſtrologer, and Mathematician of the preſent age. He is moreover, a profound philoſopher, and has made many diſcoveries which have unhappily brought upon him the imputation of dealing in ſorcery and magic.

I find this abſurd notion reſpecting Friar Bacon prevailing, not only amongſt the common people, and the generality of the ſtudents, but even with the Doctors, who ought to know better. This has made the good Friar exceedingly cautious before whom he exhibits his experiments. But he aſſured me that he had carefully regiſtered his ſeveral diſcoveries, and that they would be found amongſt his writings after his death; "for (ſays he) they do not ſuit the times we live in, which are loſt in the vain ſtudy of abſtruſe ſpeculations, producing nothing uſeful."

I told him the ſtory which you and I have both of us frequently heard, of the Brazen Head; how that he and his brother in religion, Friar Thomas Bungey, ſhould have laboured ſeven years to complete one, in order to obtain an anſwer to this enquiry, "whether it would not be poſſible to incloſe England within a wall and rampart," which anſwer they failed in receiving, becauſe, not expecting it ſo ſoon, they were out of the way, and did not hear the reply which the oracle had made. The good Friar ſhook his head hereat; and obſerved to me in the words of Lactantius, "*Vulgus indoctum pompis inanibus gaudet, animisque puerilibus ſpectat omnia, oblectatur frivolis, nec ponderare ſecum unamquamque rem poteſt*;" which ſignifies, that "the ignorant vulgar, delighting in empty ſhews, view every thing with the ſimplicity of children, and are beſt pleaſed with trifles, as they are not able to form a proper judgment of things." It is very certain that the Friar has invented many wonderful machines; in particular, a head framed of braſs, which utters certain ſounds. This is undoubtedly the *Brazen Head*, which gave riſe to the ſtory of the Oracle.

He ſhewed me many curious mirrors of his invention; one ſort which ſets fire to any combuſtible, if expoſed to the ſun's rays; another, in which figures are made to appear and diſappear at pleaſure; and a third, which, being looked through, enables a perſon to diſcover objects at a great diſtance which are not to be diſcerned with the naked eye. In the purſuit of theſe diſcoveries he has expended much money; but this he can well do, as he is deſcended from a wealthy family, and has ſucceeded to a plentiful inheritance.

He told me that he knew a method of combining ſalt-petre with charcoal and ſulphur, in certain proportions; of which if but a very ſmall quantity be touched with the leaſt ſpark of fire poſſible, moſt wonderful effects will be inſtantly produced. I had no opportunity of witneſſing this experiment; but ſome perſons, in whoſe preſence he had made it, aſſured me, that it had the neareſt poſſible reſemblance to thunder and lightning. It is, I ſuppoſe, on account of the great noiſe attending this experiment, that the good Friar is ſo cautious of making any trial of it, except in retired places, labouring as he does under the ſuſpicion of being a necromancer and magician.

He further ſhewed me a black ugly ſtone, called a magnet, which has the ſurpriſing property of drawing iron to it; and upon which if a needle be rubbed, and afterwards faſtened to a ſtraw, ſo as it ſhall ſwim upon water, the needle will inſtantly turn towards the Pole-ſtar: therefore, be the night ever ſo dark, ſo as neither moon or ſtar be viſible, yet ſhall the mariner be able, by the help of this needle, to ſteer his veſſel aright. [La magnete piere laide et noire. Ob ele ter volenters ſe joint. Lon touchet ob une aguilet. Et en feſtue lon fiſchie. Puis lon mette en laigue et ſe tient deſus. Et la point ſe torne contre leſtoille. Quant la nuit ſeit tenebrous

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race, with whoſe writings he appears to have been intimately acquainted, and from which he has accordingly made numerous quotations. He ſpeaks of the Siege of Troy in theſe words:—"Cil Priams roi de Troie fu pere au bon Hector et de Paris qui ravi Heliene la feme Menelaus le Roi de Grece por vengance de ce que je vos ai deviſe fu le por quoi Troie fu deſtruite finaument et li rois ocis et tuit ſi fill ſelonc ce que vos pores trover ou *grant livre de Troie*." This Priam, King of Troy, was the father of the brave Hector and of Paris, who raviſhed Helen, the wife of Menelaus, King of Greece, to revenge which rape Troy was at laſt deſtroyed, and the King ſlain, together with both his ſons, according as you find it related in the *Great Book of Troy*. *The Tranſlator.*

tenebrous et lon ne voie eſtoile ni lune, poet li mariner tenir droite voie.]

This diſcovery, which appears uſeful in ſo great a degree to all who travel by ſea, muſt remain concealed until other times; becauſe no maſter-mariner dares to uſe it leſt he ſhould fall under a ſuppoſition of his being a magician; nor would even the ſailors venture themſelves out to ſea under his command, if he took with him an inſtrument which carries ſo great an appearance of being conſtructed under the influence of ſome infernal ſpirit. A time may come when theſe prejudices, which are of ſuch great hindrance to reſearches into the ſecrets of nature, will probably be no more; and it will be then that mankind ſhall reap the benefit of the labours of ſuch learned men as Friar Bacon, and do juſtice to that induſtry and intelligence for which he and they now meet with no other return than obloquy and reproach.

☞ The readers of the Monthly Magazine muſt certainly be obliged to its ingenious Correſpondent, who under the ſignature D. has, in the Number for May, p. 315, given an account of the elephant, from a work in Latin (whether manuſcript or printed, is not ſaid) intitled *Beſtiarium.* The Tranſlator of Brunetto Latini perfectly agrees with D. in thinking his author to have borrowed the account of the elephant contained in Letter the Third, from that work. But is not this work, intitled *Beſtiarium*, partly a tranſlation from the Greek of Ariſtotle, who wrote a Hiſtory of Animals? Brunetto Latini was well acquainted with the writings of Ariſtotle, which he had read in a Latin tranſlation, and expreſsly quotes, in one place, this work *De Animalibus.* If D. will, agreeably to his promiſe, be ſo obliging as to give a further account of this exceedingly curious work, and particularly what is ſaid in it of *the dog* (to illuſtrate Brunetto Latini's account of that animal, Monthly Mag. May, p. 356.) it muſt certainly confer a further obligation on the readers of that uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany, and it will do ſo particularly on

The Tranſlator of Brunetto Latini.

THE SCIENCE OF LOGIC.

It is a prevalent opinion, that Ariſtotle was the firſt who inveſtigated the principles of logic in a philological manner, and reduced it to a regular ſyſtem. This opinion ſeems to receive ſome countenance from his own declarations. "Concerning the art of rhetoric (ſays he) the ancients have left us numerous treatiſes: but previous to my own attempt no author has ever treated of ſyllogiſm."*

This aſſertion, however, does not amount to any poſitive proof, that before his time the art of ſyllogizing was unknown in the different ſchools of philoſophy eſtabliſhed in Greece. An art or ſcience may be perfectly underſtood, although its principles have never been digeſted and arranged by any author. Nay, it is even certain that, before the days of Ariſtotle, ſeveral ſects were actually in poſſeſſion of a regular ſyſtem of logic. That this ſyſtem received many important improvements from his ſurpriſing exertions, cannot at all be doubted. Yet he cannot be regarded as the original inventor.

It is highly probable, that the Greek philoſophers derived their knowledge of this ſcience from the Eaſtern ſages. In the works of the excellent Sir William Jones there are ſome obſervations which would induce us to conclude, that the Brahmans are in poſſeſſion of a ſyſtem of logic ſimilar to that unfolded in the Organum of Ariſtotle. If this poſition is juſt, an obvious concluſion may be deduced from it. It is well known that many of the philoſophers of ancient Greece had an intercourſe, either mediate or immediate, with the Indian Brahmans. That they derived the rudiments of their knowledge, concerning many ſubjects, from this great ſource, is equally certain. Theſe circumſtances properly conſidered, it will ſeem more natural to ſuppoſe, that the Greeks were indebted to theſe learned Aſiatics for the principles of logic, than that the Brahmans were originally indebted to them.

It is to be regretted that Sir William Jones did not beſtow upon this ſubject a thorough inveſtigation. He was fully adequate to the taſk, and the ſpeculation is curious and intereſting.

PUNISHMENT OF CRUELTY.

Early in the fifteenth century, a Highland robber having taken two cows from a poor woman, ſhe ſwore ſhe would wear no ſhoes till ſhe had complained to the king. The ſavage, in ridicule of her oath, nailed horſe-ſhoes to her feet. When her wounds were healed, ſhe proceeded to the royal preſence, told her ſtory, and ſhewed her ſcars. The juſt monarch inſtantly diſpatched orders to ſecure the thief, who being brought to Perth, and condemned, the king commanded that he ſhould be cloathed in a canvas frock, on which was painted the figure of a man faſtening horſe-ſhoes to a woman's feet. In this dreſs he was exhibited through the ſtreets of the city for two days, then dragged at the tail of a horſe to the gallows, and hanged.

* De Sophiſt. Elench, cap. xxxiv.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE INVITATION.

(*A Paſtoral.*)

COME, lovely Laura, ſhare with me
The rural charms our village yields,
For beauty hangs on every tree,
And fragrance breathes o'er all our fields.

The thruſh begins his ſprightly ſong
High on the twig at op'ning day,
And where the ſtreamlet winds along
The blackbird tunes his varied lay.

Come then, fair maid, while Nature ſpreads
Her choiceſt ſweets to deck the ground,
And May's delightful morning ſheds
Refreſhing odours all around.

For when alone I chance to ſtray,
No vernal beauties ſmile for me;
In vain the meads their charms diſplay,
For all my thoughts are fix'd on thee.

Yes, Laura, one ſweet ſmile of thine
Would fill my heart with more delight
Than all theſe ſcenes, that gaily ſhine,
When thou art abſent from my ſight.

O! let us then, my deareſt maid,
Together wander in the grove,
Where bending hazles form a ſhade,
Congenial to the voice of love.

Ah! wouldſt thou then thy love declare,
How bleſt, my Laura, ſhould I be;
'Tis all I wiſh that thou would'ſt ſhare
Contentment's rural joys with me.

TERPE.

EFFUSION, *after reading the intereſting Account, recently publiſhed, of the young* SAVAGE *caught in the Woods near* AVEYRON, *in the Year* 1798.

YE guardian ſhades! ye foſtering ſolitudes!
Why have ye thus relinquiſhed your high charge,
O woods of Aveyron?
He, whoſe myſterious infancy ye nurs'd,
'Mid your deep labyrinths had dwelt in peace,
Feaſting on Nature's ever-varying forms,
Nor aſking what her wiſdom had denied.
He would have ſmiled amid the thunder's ire,
Danced while the lucid lightning gleamed around,
Or frolicked in his fleecy robe of ſnow.
Pure genuine rapture then had fill'd his ſoul,
Such as Art's ſickly children never feel,
When, in his ramb'lings wild, ſome ſudden break
Bade the wide champaign greet his eager eye;
Or when the weſtern beam, at evening hour,
Darting its golden ſplendour through the gloom,
Shew'd the coy ſtrawberry in her verdant bow'r,
And tinged the luſcious prize with lov'lier red.
Why did ye then relinquiſh your high charge,
O woods of Aveyron?
Proud Europe's o'er-fill'd cities ſurely boaſt
Corrupted, and corrupting, ſons enow.
O! unſuſpecting, happy innocent,
What will deluded mortals teach thee there?
To think, to hope, to feel, to———agonize;
Yes! ſhould thy dawning ſoul be taught to know
All fond affection's bliſsful tenderneſs,
Should'ſt thou abhor whate'er pollution taints,
And fir'd, and fill'd, while moral lov'lineſs
Unfolds her heavenly beauties to thy ſight,
Seek, cheriſh, and adore that ſacred good;
O what keen torture then ſhall pierce thy ſoul!
How wilt thou ſtart with horror and diſmay,
To find that ſpecious, poliſh'd, reaſoning, man,
Lives the deceitful, cruel foe of man!
To ſee low ſelfiſhneſs, and groſs delight,
Polluting all the ſcene that ſeem'd ſo fair!
How wilt thou ſtand aghaſt, to find thy zeal
For all the good, the pure, derided, mock'd!
Thy high-toned feelings, and thy vaſt deſires,
By narrow views and chilling cuſtoms chain'd!
———But who, with daring hand, thy woe ſhall paint,
When kindling wiſhes for congenial worth
Ruſh on thy ſoul———ſhall folly's ſhameleſs ſlaves,
Burſting from midnight orgies, wantonly,
In more indecent nakedneſs than thine
When in thy native woods, lure thee to bliſs?
Or, ſhall her ſons, to awful frenzy ſtung,
O'erwhelm'd with all a gambler's guilty pangs,
Greet thee with virtue's aid, or friendſhip's joys?
Thy ſoul abhorrent turns; and thy wild woods
Ruſh on thy fancy, hung with tenfold charms.
O, unſuſpecting, happy innocent,
Why, when from Montmorencie's* lovely vale,
Gazing at Nature's ſoul-enlarging ſcenes,
With big enraptured heart, and ardent eye,
Did'ſt thou not burſt the barrier art had rais'd,
And ruſh, uncheck'd, unfetter'd, and unſchool'd,
To Aveyron's wild woods, thy ſacred home?
Ah ſay, for thee can fancy paint more bliſs?
No, happy innocent; unleſs ſoon taught
To own that Power who made, and who can bleſs.

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* It was a very curious and intereſting ſpectacle, to obſerve the joy which was painted in his eyes, in all the motions and poſtures of his body, at the view of the hills and the woods of this charming valley: in ſpite of the moſt aſſiduous attention that was paid to his wiſhes, and the moſt affectionate regard that was expreſſed for him, he ſeemed to be occupied only with an anxious deſire of taking his flight.—*Tranſlation of the work of M. Itard.*

Then——if on Faith's ſtrong wing thy ſoul can riſe,
The good purſuing ſtill, whate'er thy fate,
Hoping, and ſeeking, when this dim night ends,
For "glory, honour, immortality;"
Then mayſt thou bear the paſſing ſcene in peace,
Secure, beyond the tomb, of nobler life,
Where error, vice, and pain, ſhall be no more,
But perfect wiſdom and untainted bliſs
Fill the vaſt ſoul, and crown the eternal ſcene.

C———.

TO A CANDLE.

HAIL, bright companion of my lonely hours,
My midnight ſun, with faintly glimmering ray;
To thee thy maſter now a ſonnet pours:
Accept the verſe—tis all the bard can pay.

When ſolemn darkneſs veils the gloom-ſpread earth,
And Night with ſable ſceptre rules the plain,
What time pale Fear gives fancied ſpectres birth,
And imag'd terrors fill the vulgar brain;

Then to my ſilent chamber I retire,
Where books and muſing ſolitude invite,
With ſecret pleaſure trim my cheerful fire,
And from its flame my frugal taper light.

More dear to me thy little quiv'ring rays,
Which ſcarce illume my ſilent ſtudy round,
Than the proud glare where thouſand torches blaze,
And Mirth and Folly pour their mingled ſound.

Theſe ſpread their light, with glitt'ring radiance fraught,
To chaſe Reflection from the heedleſs throng;
Thy ſober beam aſſiſts the poet's thought,
Inſpires the lay, and tunes his ſoul to ſong.

By thy lone light, full oft the Muſe has wove,
Or tale, or ſong, in Fancy's flow'ry loom:
Oft has ſhe breath'd the plaintive notes of love,
And mourn'd her fate—a hapleſs lover's doom.

Thou, ſole companion of each anxious care,
Didſt yield ſweet ſolace in this penſive hour,
My boſom's various thoughts didſt ſeem to ſhare,
And riſe or fall with ſympathetic pow'r.

When tranſient joy beam'd rapture to my breaſt,
In Fancy's eye I ſaw thee brighter ſhine;
And when my heart ſome hovering fear confeſt,
With gloom congenial did thy flame decline.

To thee the poet's grateful ſong is due,
To thee, my friend, (for ſocial is thy kind)
More than companion, thou'rt a teacher too,
And much of moral ſhew'ſt th' obſervant mind.

Thy gradual waſte in unperceiv'd decay,
May well to man a moral leſſon teach:
Thus glide his years in ſilent courſe away,
Towards that bourne we all are doom'd to reach.

Be thou my friend—and as thy luſtre, mine,
And when life's lamp but gleams with feeble pow'r,
Clear as thy flame may parting reaſon ſhine,
Warm in decay, and bright in life's laſt hour!

N. A.

THE FOLLY OF ATHEISM.

AN ODE, BY DR. DARWIN.*

"*I am fearfully and wonderfully made.*"

DULL Atheiſt! could a giddy dance
Of atoms lawleſs hurled,
Conſtruct ſo wonderful, ſo wiſe,
So harmonized a world?

Why do not Arabes driving ſands,
The ſport of every ſtorm,
Fair freighted fleets, the child of chance,
Or gorgeous temples form?

Preſumptuous wretch! thyſelf ſurvey,
That leſſer fabric ſcan;
Tell me from whence th' immortal duſt,
The god, the reptile man?

Where waſt thou, when this populous earth
From chaos burſt its way,
When ſtars exulting ſang the morn,
And hailed the new-born day?

What, when the embryo ſpeck of life,
The miniature of man,
Nurſed in the womb, its ſlender form
To ſtretch and ſwell began?

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* Great and good men have often been prominent objects of calumny to the bigotted, the ignorant, and the malevolent; and it has been aſſerted, with ſufficient hardihood, that the elegant writer of this ode was an Atheiſt. Upon thoſe who are inflamed with that kind of incurable inſanity, which blinds the eyes and ſtops the ears—who determine rather from paſſion than from reaſon, this proof will have no effect; but thoſe who are actuated by a ſpirit of truth and candour towards the characters of men will readily be convinced that the charge is unfounded and malicious. Dr. Darwin will long be deplored, as a philoſopher, by every man of ſcience; as a poet, by the lovers of harmony and taſte; and as a phyſician, by all who could diſcriminate, and all who have experienced the benefit of his profound knowledge and exquiſite judgment. I have tranſcribed this Ode from the MS. of an old friend of Dr. Darwin, to whom the Doctor gave it when he reſided in this city.

T. D.

Say, didſt thou warp the fibre woof?
Or mould the ſentient brain?
Thy fingers ſtretch the living nerve?
Or fill the purple vein?

Didſt thou then bid the bounding heart
Its endleſs toil begin?
Or clothe in fleſh the hard'ning bone,
Or weave the ſilken ſkin?

Who bids the babe, to catch the breeze,
Expand its panting breaſt;
And with impatient hands, untaught,
The milky rill arreſt?

Or who with unextinguiſh'd love
The mother's boſom warms,
Along the rugged paths of life
To bear it in her arms?

A God! a God! the wide earth ſhouts,
A God! the heavens reply;
He moulded in his palm the world,
And hung it in the ſky.

Let us make man!—With beauty clad,
And health in every vein;
And, reaſon thron'd upon his brow,
Step'd forth majeſtic man.

Around he turns his wond'ring eyes,
All Nature's works ſurveys;
Admires the earth! the ſkies! himſelf!
And tries his tongue in praiſe.

Ye hills and vales! ye meads and woods!
Bright ſun, and glittering ſtars!
Fair creatures, tell me, if ye can,
From whence, and what I am?*

What parent power, all great and good,
Do theſe around me own;
Tell me, Creation, tell me how
T' adore the vaſt Unknown!

Litchfield, May 5, 1802.

* According to the MS. copy.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MOST NOBLE FRANCIS DUKE OF BEDFORD.

IN endeavouring to preſent our readers with a ſketch of the life and character of this truly illuſtrious nobleman, it is not neceſſary to enter into the minuteneſs of private detail, nor to outrage decorum, as is too commonly done, by examining with an impertinent curioſity the little arrangements of domeſtic economy. The Duke was in the beſt ſenſe of the word a public man; from his rank, his talents, his purſuits, his whole life was before the public, and it is in this light only that we mean to view it.

His father never arrived at the rank of Duke, but died Marquis of Taviſtock in the year 1767, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe. He had married the daughter of the late Earl of Albemarle, who ſurvived him not long, and by whom he left three ſons, the late Duke, and Lord John and Lord William Ruſſell.

The late Francis Duke of Bedford was born on the 23d of July, 1765; and upon the death of his grandfather, in 1771, he ſucceeded to the title and fortunes of his family. If we are rightly informed, his Grace received the firſt rudiments of his education at Loughborough Houſe, a ſeminary at that time much in faſhion as a preparatory ſchool. From this place he was removed at an early period to Weſtminſter School, where, by the blow of a cricket ball he became ſubject to an inveterate hernia, which proved the ultimate cauſe of his premature death.

It is not underſtood however that his Grace was a very deep proficient in the claſſics, and we believe he conſidered his own education as having been neglected; but this was amply compenſated by the uncommon vigour of his mind, and his application to uſeful ſtudies in his maturer years. Under the circumſtances in which his Grace was placed, high in rank, and the heir of one of the moſt ample fortunes in this kingdom, we cannot be ſurpriſed if he indulged in early life in ſome of thoſe amuſements which are too commonly the ſole occupation of young men of faſhion. Among theſe, the turf ſeems to have engaged his early and moſt earneſt attention; it was indeed the favourite purſuit of his grandfather. His Grace however ſeems to have addicted himſelf to this ſport rather from a predilection for the noble animal which is the object of it, than from the mere love of gambling. While he continued attached to this ſport, he acquired an accurate and minute knowledge of the nature and qualities of the horſe; and perhaps from this paſſion might have originated that laudable and ſpirited emulation, which he afterwards evinced for improving the breed of cattle.

Such a mind however as that of the Duke could not long be confined to the narrow ſcience of a jockey, or the ſports of the courſe. His attention was ſoon directed to a more important and patriotic object, to the general improvement of agriculture, and the encouragement of every art ſubſervient to that truly meritorious ſcience.

The late Mr. Bakewell was one of his firſt inſtructors in the knowledge of cattle and the means of improving the breed. But he ſoon equalled, and was thought by ſome to have excelled, his maſter, both in what may be termed the theory and the practice.

Of his improvements in experimental farming, we hope to be able to lay occaſionally ſome particulars before our readers. In whatever his Grace engaged, two qualities generally inſured ſucceſs, a clear judgment, and indefatigable perſeverance; and his large property amply furniſhed him with the means of procuring able aſſiſtance, and directing it in the moſt effectual manner in the purſuit of his end. What however aſtoniſhed men of experience, who were honored with his free communications on this diffuſe and difficult ſubject, was the rapidity with which he acquired a competent knowledge of its various branches. Not only was he converſant with the different breeds of animals, and the methods of breeding and improving them, but he knew well the culture of the ſoil, and the management of the crop; and might be ſaid to have a general acquaintance with the entire circle of rural affairs, at a time when the public believed him to be abſorbed in the pleaſures and diſſipations of youth, or the duties of rank and connection. And although in his brilliant career of agriculture he may have been momentarily led aſtray by miſtaken or intereſted men, who failed not to flock round a man of the Duke's liberal diſpoſition and character; yet ſuch were his diſcernment and ability of deciſion, that their impreſſions were of ſhort duration; and, before his death, he had begun to clear up difficulties, and ſettle important points. Had he been permitted to continue his courſe, what might not his country have expected from his abilities and exertions?

Deſcended from a family in which patriotiſm was an hereditary virtue, his Grace inherited the true ſpirit of the Ruſſells. From his firſt outſet in public life therefore he was connected with Mr. Fox, and was a firm and diſintereſted ſupporter of the Whig principles. Yet it was long before his Grace could ſo far overcome his natural diffidence, as to be prevailed upon to ſpeak in public. In private company the clearneſs of his judgment, and the force of his expreſſion, had excited the ſurprize of the beſt judges of eloquence, who were ſatisfied, long before he made the effort, that his Grace poſſeſſed every requiſite of a diſtinguiſhed orator. What the perſuaſions of thoſe whoſe opinions he moſt reſpected, could not effect, was unexpectedly produced by a momentary glow of indignation; and it is remarkable that he commenced his career as a public ſpeaker, by what is generally conſidered as the moſt difficult effort of an orator—a reply. In a debate in the Houſe of Lords his Grace imagined himſelf perſonally alluded to by one of the ſpeakers. He roſe, and defended himſelf and his party in a moſt animated and able reply. From that period he occaſionally ſpoke upon the moſt important queſtions that divided the Houſe, and was conſtantly heard, even by his adverſaries, with the moſt reſpectful attention.

He oppoſed the late war in its commencement, and predicted moſt of the calamities and miſeries which enſued from it. His ſtatements on the finances of the country, alſo occaſionally made in the Houſe of Peers, evinced an underſtanding fully competent to the arduous inveſtigation, and profoundly verſed in the complex detail. With the reſt of the Whig party, he ſeceded from Parliament in 1796, and very ſeldom was ſeen in his place in the Houſe, till after the change of Miniſtry in the beginning of the laſt year. Though decidedly in oppoſition to the late Miniſters, on the event of the peace his Grace expreſſed himſelf with equal candour and dignity with reſpect to the conduct of the preſent. He approved of what they *had done*, and gave them credit for what they profeſſed, as to their intentions of reſtoring to us the bleſſings of our ancient conſtitution.

His Grace was never married, though ſome of the firſt families in the kingdom, it is well known, were earneſtly deſirous of his alliance. His death was occaſioned by the ſtrangulation of the hernia which is already noticed. He had for ſome days been previouſly indiſpoſed with a cold, which it is ſuppoſed he increaſed on Friday the 26th of February laſt, by playing at tennis, of which amuſement he was fond. On that afternoon he was ſeized with a violent fit of coughing, and ſome ſymptoms appeared which indicated that a part of the inteſtine was forced down. On this occaſion Dr. Kerr, of Northampton, was ſent for, and he arrived about five o'clock on Saturday morning; but every effort to reduce the inteſtine proved unſucceſsful. It was then his Grace's deſire that Sir James Earl and Dr. Halifax ſhould be ſent for, who arrived at Woburn at five on Saturday afternoon. The endeavours of Sir James to replace the inteſtine were however

however not more ſucceſsful than the former, and it was decided that an immediate operation was neceſſary. With a cheerfulneſs and fortitude which is rarely manifeſted on ſuch occaſions, his Grace agreed to ſubmit; but requeſted a reſpite of two hours to make ſome neceſſary arrangements. That ſpace of time he ſpent in his ſtudy, and ſealed up two large packets, directed to each of his brothers, Lord John and Lord William Ruſſel. The painful operation was then performed, without a ſtruggle and almoſt without a groan from the patient. After this his Grace appeared in ſome meaſure relieved, and enjoyed two hour's ſleep. On Sunday at noon however ſome alarming ſymptoms appeared, which ended in a mortification; and on Monday his life was deſpaired of. His Grace retained his mental faculties in full perfection to the laſt, and awaited his fate not merely with reſignation, but with magnanimity. He converſed freely with his brothers and his ſolicitor concerning the arrangements to take place on his deceaſe; but when Lord Lauderdale (his moſt intimate friend, who was himſelf in a very ill ſtate of health, and had gone down from London to ſee him,) requeſted admiſſion, the Duke obſtinately refuſed, alleging that ſuch a ſcene would be equally injurious to both. A little before his death, it is ſaid, he ſeriouſly queſtioned his phyſicians reſpecting the period of exiſtence which might ſtill be remaining; and on aſking their opinion if he had yet half an hour to live, he was anſwered in the negative. He then raiſed his head, and deſired that his brother John might be immediately ſent for; and after converſingwith him for ſome time, and taking an affectionate leave of both his brothers, and Lord Holland, who was alſo preſent, he expired in the arms of his brother, Lord John, at the hour of twelve, on Tueſday the ſecond of March, in the 37th year of his age.

He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by Lord John Ruſſell, now Duke of Bedford, to whom by a ſhort will he alſo bequeathed his perſonal property, ſubject however to ſome arrangements which he made in a paper not yet before the public.

It has been judiciouſly remarked that the character of every man is beſt underſtood from a fair ſurvey of his life and conduct, his objects and purſuits; and after the maſterly eulogium which was pronounced upon the Duke in the great council of the nation, by one who was the beſt qualified to publiſh his virtues to the world, it may ſeem bold, at leaſt, if not impertinent, to enter upon the ſubject. A few obſervations however we ſhall ſubjoin, rather to indulge a cheriſhed melancholy, than in the hope of adding one laurel to grace his tomb.

The univerſal ſorrow, the deep and general regret, which was expreſſed by all ranks on the loſs of this truly excellent young man, is above all ſtudied panegyric, and marks his value better than volumes written in his praiſe. Without having filled any public ſituation, without having enjoyed or diſpenſed the national patronage—having rather courted privacy and purſued the pleaſures of retirement; to have died at ſo early an age, ſo univerſally lamented, argues no common merit; though neither a warrior nor a ſtateſman, to have deſerved monumental honours, publicly beſtowed, is certainly a deciſive proof that there muſt have been ſomething extraordinary in a character which could excite ſuch general attention. Many rich men—many of the higheſt rank, deſcend to their graves with almoſt as little notice as their inferiors in wealth and ſtation; and that they have exiſted, is only known by the enumeraiton of their titles and poſſeſſions inſcribed upon their tombs.

His Grace's perſon was tall and well-proportioned, his countenance correſponded with the frankneſs and liberality of his diſpoſition; it was handſome, and had a pleaſing expreſſion. His external deportment was eaſy and unaffected, and in his dreſs, if he was inclined to any extreme, it was that of plainneſs—it was characteriſtic of the wearer. His manners were generally agreeable to all ranks of ſociety; and he could adapt himſelf with equal eaſe to a circle of the firſt nobility, or a company of graziers and farmers.

We have already obſerved that his judgment was remarkably clear—his underſtanding was indeed altogether ſtrong and maſculine. He ſeldom failed to ſee the right, in any queſtion the moſt intricate, and he diſcovered at once the ſtrong and the weak points of every argument. He was fond of converſing upon uſeful topics, and preferred in all caſes the practical to the ſpeculative. From his native good temper, and a cheerful diſpoſition, he occaſionally indulged in the pleaſantries of converſation, and was always agreeable; but he was moſt inſtructive upon ſerious ſubjects. He was not however loquacious, but always liſtened attentively to others, and ſeemed indeed eager to receive information upon any ſubject.

What rendered his company particularly acceptable was, that he was equally free from vanity and pride. Whatever the

the rank of the perſons with whom he converſed, he never made them feel any ſuperiority but that of his talents. He diſliked praiſe or compliment, and in all his purſuits it never could be diſcovered that vanity made any part of the motive.

A greatneſs of mind was conſpicuous in every thing he undertook. Though better acquainted with matters of buſineſs in the detail than moſt men, yet a greatneſs of deſign is evident in all his plans; he never undertook any thing upon a ſmall or trifling ſcale. The magnificence of the improvements on the Bloomſbury eſtate were correſpondent to the taſte of the proprietor. As his diſpoſition was ſanguine, he was never lukewarm in any purſuit; and to this he added indefatigable perſeverance. Had it pleaſed Providence to prolong his uſeful life, he would have probably effected more for the improvement of his country than any individual of the preſent age, without excepting the Duke of Bridgewater himſelf. He was indeed, as we ſaid before, in all reſpects, the *man of the public*. His occupations, and even his amuſements were all connected with public utility; and he ſtrongly verified Lord Bacon's obſervation, that great improvements generally proceed from unmarried and childleſs men, who, unincumbered with the cares of a family, ſeem to have married and endowed the public.

As a politician he was firm but moderate; he did not like to be conſidered as a party-man. His oppoſition to the late miniſtry, we know, proceeded from the pureſt principles. Of a family whom not only their rank and property, but the ſufferings of their anceſtors had attached to the cauſe of the people, that cauſe he made his own. The ſoundneſs of his judgment could not fail to detect the extravagant and puerile ſchemes in which the weak ambition of the late miniſters had involved the country; he foreſaw the iſſue, he foretold it, he lamented it, he in vain endeavoured to avert it. He was falſely and unjuſtly charged with being favourable to French principles.—No man ſaw more clearly, or regretted more ſeriouſly, the abſurdities and atrocities in which miſtaken notions of liberty had involved that nation; and this very ſentiment led him the more earneſtly to oppoſe meaſures, which, by deranging our finances, were likely in this country to produce the dangers and diſaſters of a revolution. He was a Whig upon the good old principles, and never was political conduct more diſintereſted than his, ſince it was his decided reſolution never to accept a place under any adminiſtration.

The goodneſs of his heart and the excellence of his temper could be only known to thoſe who enjoyed the happineſs of his acquaintance. Though ardent in his friendſhips, as well as his purſuits, we do not know that he ever made or ever had one private enemy. In his converſation nothing eſcaped that could hurt the feelings of another; and we can only add, that all that has been ſtated to his advantage upon this ſubject, by Mr. Fox, muſt correſpond exactly with the ſentiments of all who knew him.

While he lived for the public, he was unfortunately inattentive to himſelf; and while he was exact and methodical to a great degree in the management of his affairs, he was often found negligent of thoſe little comforts which many perſons in inferior ſituations are ſtudious to enjoy. Yet parſimony made no part of his character.—No maſter was ever more beloved by his domeſtics, no landlord more reſpected by a numerous tenantry. His private charities were great, but he was deſirous of concealing them even from his moſt intimate friends. On the other hand, he took an active and conſpicuous ſhare in every public inſtitution for the promotion of thoſe arts which are moſt eſſential to the welfare of a country; and where his name and example could be of ſervice, they were never withheld. Though his income was immenſe, he never thought of reſerving any part of it; it was all conſumed by his bounty and his improvements; and ſo great and extenſive were his plans, that, in the words of Mr. Fox, "his munificence might, if he had lived, have engaged him in expences, to which even his princely fortune would have been found inadequate."

Such a character cannot but be eſteemed as a ſerious loſs to the public, in an age when a ſelfiſh luxury ſeems to abſorb all the better and more generous feelings, and when patriotiſm is ſo generally ſacrificed at the ſhrine of corruption. His Grace's memory muſt not only live in the hearts of many whom he has individually ſerved and obliged, but we cannot think ſo ill of our countrymen as to ſuppoſe that the general ſorrow which his death occaſioned was a momentary effuſion; on the contrary we are convinced that his name will continue long to be reſpected as the diſintereſted patriot, the promoter of uſeful ſcience, the benefactor of the induſtrious poor, the patron of agriculture, and the friend of man.

BIOGRA-

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DR. DARWIN.

CONCERNING this far-celebrated man, whoſe death we had the painful taſk of announcing in our laſt Number, we have collected the following particulars:—Eraſmus Darwin, the ſeventh child and fourth ſon of Robert Darwin, eſq. was born at Elſton, near Newark, in Nottinghamſhire, on the 12th of December, 1731: he received his early education at Cheſterfield ſchool, under the Rev. Mr. Burrows, of whom he always ſpoke with great reſpect. He was entered, with two of his elder brothers, at St. John's College, Cambridge; and, being intended for the practice of medicine, took the degree of M. B. in 1755, defending in his *theſis* an opinion, that the motion of the heart and arteries is produced by the immediate ſtimulus of the blood. During his reſidence at Cambridge, Mr. Darwin was elected to one of Lord Exeter's ſcholarſhips, worth about 16l. per annum, which, from the meagreneſs of his father's income at that time, was eſteemed a deſirable acquiſition. After having prepared himſelf for his future profeſſion, by an attendance on the Lectures of Dr. Hunter, in London, and by a ſevere courſe of ſtudy at Edinburgh, he contemplated the metropolis as the proper theatre for his exertions. Deterred, however, by the want of an immediate introduction, and the improbability of obtaining immediate patronage, Dr. Darwin thought it altogether more adviſeable to ſettle in the country: the firſt place to which he went, in the capacity of a phyſician, was Nottingham, where he was entirely diſappointed in his hopes of practice; he removed, therefore, to Litchfield, with letters of introduction to Lady Greſley and the Rev. Mr. Seward. Here his great capacity and various acquirements were more juſtly appreciated: he reſided at Litchfield during a great number of years, in the enjoyment of a very extenſive reputation, and a very profitable practice, the foundation of which is ſaid to have been laid by his ſucceſs in reſtoring to health a gentleman of fortune in the neighbourhood, whoſe recovery was deſpaired of by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

In the year 1757 Dr. Darwin married Miſs Mary Howard, daughter of Charles Howard, eſq. by his wife, Elizabeth Foley: ſhe died in 1770. By this lady he had five children, two of whom died in their infancy: the eldeſt ſon, Charles, he educated to his own profeſſion, but he died in the 20th year of his age, very ſoon after he had finiſhed his courſe of ſtudies at Edinburgh, where he gained conſiderable reputation, by endeavouring to furniſh a criterion for diſtinguiſhing *pus* from *mucus*.* The ſecond ſon, Eraſmus, was an attorney, and practiſed at Derby: about three years ſince (in 1799) he walked into his garden, at dead of night, threw himſelf into the Derwent, and was drowned. Dr. Darwin's third ſon, Robert, is a phyſician, in very extenſive practice, at Shrewſbury, and married the daughter of the late Mr. Wedgewood, of Etruria.

Soon after the deceaſe of his wife, Dr. Darwin commenced his laborious work, the *Zoonomia*, which, however, he did not think proper to publiſh till about eight years ſince.

In 1778 he obtained a leaſe of a picturesque ſpot of ground, about a mile from Litchfield, where a cold bath was erected by Sir John Flayer, an eminent phyſician in the beginning of the laſt century: there is a grotto, ſurrounded by projecting rocks, from the edges of which trickles a perpetual ſhower of water. This place became his favourite retreat and amuſement: here he formed a botanic garden, and began his poem on the "Loves of the Plants," the ſcenery of which, "as adapted to love-ſcenes, and being thence a proper reſidence for the modern Goddeſs of Botany," is taken from theſe ſequeſtered ſhades:—

"And if with thee ſome hapleſs maid ſhould ſtray,
Diſaſtrous Love companion of her way,
Oh lead her timid ſteps to yonder glade,
Whoſe arching cliffs depending alders ſhade;
There as meek Evening wakes her temperate breeze,
And moon beams glimmer through the trembling trees,
The rills, that guggle round, ſhall ſoothe her ear,
The weeping rocks ſhall number tear for tear," &c. &c. *Canto* 1, *line* 25.

In the year 1780, Dr. Darwin was called to attend Colonel Sacheverel Pole, of Radbourne hall, diſtant four miles from Derby, and a few months after the deceaſe of the

* Dr. Darwin edited this poſthumous work of his ſon Charles, which was publiſhed in 1780, under the title of "Experiments, eſtabliſhing a Criterion between mucilaginous and purulent Matter: and an Account of the retrograde Motions of the abſorbent Veſſels of Animal Bodies in ſome Diſeaſes."

Colonel

Colonel he married his relict, Mrs. Pole, with a jointure of 600l. per annum, to which 100l. was added, by eſtabliſhing the validity of a promiſſory-note, which had been given to her by her former huſband. The marriage of Dr. Darwin occaſioned his immediate removal from Litchfield to Radbourne, where he reſided till he could be accommodated with a houſe in Derby: in this laſt ſituation he remained till about three months before his death, when he removed to an old manſion, called Breadwall Priory, about three miles diſtant from Derby, which was a commodious and peaceful retirement for his old age. During the laſt few years Dr. Darwin was much ſubject to inflammation in his breaſt and lungs: he had a very ſerious attack of this diſeaſe in the courſe of the laſt ſpring, from which, after repeated bleedings by himſelf and a ſurgeon, he with great difficulty recovered. On the 10th of April laſt he was attacked with a ſevere ſhivering fit, followed by a correſpondent hot one, and accompanied with ſymptoms of inflammation in his lungs: his ſurgeon, Mr. Hadley, took from him, in the courſe of the day, twenty-five ounces of blood: the fever was removed, and in two or three days he became, to all appearance, quite well, and declared himſelf perfectly recovered. On Saturday, the 17th, he amuſed himſelf in his garden, with all his children, who were come home from ſchool, probably, on account of the Eaſter-holidays: in the evening, as he was walking with Mrs. Darwin, and a lady of about his own age, the latter remarked, that he would have ſufficient employment for ten years in bringing all his plans about the place to perfection. "You, Madam (he replied) have as good a proſpect as any body I know, of your age, of living ten years—I have not."—Mrs. Darwin remarked his good looks, ſpirits, and ſtrength: he ſaid, "I always appear particularly well immediately before I become ill." He ſat with his family in the evening, converſing with his uſual cheerfulneſs, went to bed, roſe at ſix on the following morning, and wrote ſome letters: he then called his ſervant, fell into a violent fit of paſſion with him on account of his horſes, and was ſeized with a cold ſhivering fit, which increaſed, and was attended with thirſt: he then ſat down by the kitchen-fire, and drank a conſiderable quantity of butter-milk, but feeling himſelf much indiſpoſed, he lay down on a ſofa, when becoming more cold and torpid, he was raiſed up, and placed in an arm-chair, where, without pain, or any emotion, he expired, between eight and nine o'clock, in the 71ſt year of his age.

The death of Dr. Darwin is variouſly accounted for: it is ſuppoſed to have been cauſed by the cold fit of an inflammatory fever; Dr. Fox, of Derby, conſiders the diſeaſe which occaſioned it to have been *angina pectoris*; but Dr. Garlike, of the ſame place, thinks this opinion not ſufficiently well-founded: whatever was the diſeaſe, it is not improbable, ſurely, that the fatal event was haſtened by the violent fit of paſſion with which he was ſeized in the morning.

Dr. Darwin has left a widow and ſix children by his laſt marriage: beſides theſe, there are two natural daughters (Miſs Parkers) whom he has eſtabliſhed at a ſchool at Aſhbourne, and for whoſe inſtruction and aſſiſtance he compoſed and publiſhed his Treatiſe on Female Education.

During the whole of his life Dr. Darwin was remarkable for great benevolence of diſpoſition, and it was particularly conſpicuous in the care he took even of the loweſt animals. He had frequently expreſſed a ſtrong deſire, that the termination of his exiſtence might be without pain, having always looked upon death as the leſs evil of the two. He was of a middle ſtature, in perſon groſs and corpulent; his features were coarſe, and his countenance heavy; if not wholly void of animation, it certainly was by no means expreſſive. The print of him, from a painting of Mr. Wright, is a good likeneſs. In his gait and dreſs he was rather clumſy and ſlovenly, and frequently walked with his tongue hanging out of his mouth.

A gentleman with whom he was many years in habits of intimacy, relates, "that in his youth Dr. Darwin was fond of ſacrificing to both Bacchus and Venus: but he ſoon diſcovered that he could not continue his devotions to both theſe Deities without deſtroying his health and conſtitution.* He therefore reſolved to relinquiſh Bacchus, but his affection for Venus was retained to the laſt period of life."

* At this period of life, when he was heſitating from which of the two favourite altars he muſt diſcontinue his ſacrifices, we may ſuppoſe him to have tranſlated, with ſo much ſpirit and effect, the following epigram of Martial:—

Balnea, Vina, Venus, corrumpunt corpera noſtra,
At faciunt vitum Balnea, Vina, Venus.

Wine, women, warmth, againſt our lives combine;
But what is life without warmth, women, wine!

In

In the ſecond vol. of *Zoonomia* (Claſs iv. 1, 2, 15. Art. *Podagra*,) Dr. Darwin relates, that about five-and-forty years ago he was firſt ſeized with a fit of the gout; in conſequence of which he totally abſtained from all fermented liquors, not even taſting ſmall-beer, or a drop of any kind of wine: but he ate plentifully of fleſh-meat, and all kinds of vegetables and fruit, uſing, for his drink at meals, chiefly water alone, or cream and water, with tea and coffee between them, as uſual. By this abſtinence from fermented liquors he kept quite free from the gout for fifteen or ſixteen years, and from ſome other complaints to which he had been ſubject: he then indulged himſelf occaſionally with a little wine and water, cyder and water, &c. but was ſpeedily admoniſhed into his former temperance, by a paroxyſm of the gout. He was in the habit of eating a large quantity of food, and his ſtomach poſſeſſed a ſtrong power of digeſtion: his advice frequently was "Eat, eat, eat, as much as you can;" but he took every opportunity to impreſs a dread of all fermented liquors on the minds of his patients, whoſe diſeaſes he was too ready to repreſent as originating in the frequent uſe of them.

In the "Botanic Garden" (Part II. Canto iv. 357, &c.) Dr. Darwin has taken an opportunity to expreſs his ſtrong antipathy againſt fermented liquors, by comparing their effects to that of the Promethean fire:—"The ancient ſtory of Prometheus, who concealed in his boſom the fire he had ſtolen, and afterwards had a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver, affords ſo apt an allegory for the effects of drinking ſpirituous liquors, that one ſhould be induced to think the art of diſtillation, as well as ſome other chemical proceſſes (ſuch as calcining gold), had been known in times of great antiquity, and loſt again. The ſwallowing drams cannot be better repreſented in hieroglyphic language than by taking fire into one's boſom; and certain it is, that the general effect of drinking fermented or ſpirituous liquors is an inflamed, ſchirrous, or paralytic liver, with its various critical or conſequential diſeaſes, as leprous eruptions on the face, gout, dropſy, epilepſy, inſanity."

In the very brief and haſty memoir which we are now compiling, it is not to be expected that we ſhould diſſert on the genius and writings of Dr. Darwin: the various productions of his fanciful and philoſophical pen have long ſince been expoſed to public criticiſm, and received an ample ſhare, as well of obloquy as applauſe. Still, however, in the biographical ſketch of a man, the incidents of whoſe private life are intrinſically unimportant, and acquire an intereſt only from the literary luſtre which adorns his character, it may not be irrelevant to riſk a few remarks on the nature of thoſe claims from which his celebrity is derived.

There are three points of view in which the literary character of Dr. Darwin moſt obviouſly preſents itſelf:—Firſt, As a Medical Philoſopher—Secondly, as a Philoſophical Agricultor—And thirdly, As a Poet.

I. The pretenſions of Dr. Darwin to high rank as a MEDICAL PHILOSOPHER will, of courſe, bottom themſelves in the merits, numerous and ſolid as they are, of the great work which he gave to the world in the year 1794. In whichever point of view the ZOONOMIA ſhall be conſidered, whether as a mere repoſitory of curious natural and medical facts, or as a ſcheme and ſyſtem of pathological and phyſiological diſquiſition, is probably matter of trifling import, ſo far as the reputation of its author is concerned. By either mode of appretiation it is, unqueſtionably, a noble effort of human labour or of human wit.

In a work, indeed, ſo varied, ſo complicated, ſo extenſive, it is an eaſy taſk, and requiring no extraordinary powers of perception, to diſcover many lapſes in the deſign and execution: but when we call to mind the vaſtneſs of the whole fabric, the bold originality of the plan upon which it is conſtructed, the curious nature and beautiful arrangement of the materials which compoſe it, the elegance of all its ornamental, and the ſolidity of very many of its uſeful parts, we cannot heſitate to aſſign to its contriver the merit of uncommon taſte, uncommon perſeverance, and uncommon ſkill.

To juſtify the panegyric which we have now ventured to pronouce, it may ſeem reaſonable to expect that we ſhould preſent to our readers an analyſis of the ſyſtem invented by Dr. Darwin, in order "to reduce the facts belonging to ANIMAL LIFE into claſſes, orders, genera, and ſpecies; and, by comparing them with each other, to unravel the theory of diſeaſes." Such, however, is the extent of, and ſo diverſified are the topics embraced by, his plan, that barely to enumerate the reſpective titles of the ſeveral ſections into which it is broken, would be greatly to exceed the comparatively ſcanty limits

limits within which, by the nature of our arrangement, we are of neceſſity confined. To the work itſelf we muſt and do appeal for our juſtification, confident, that although its illuſtrious author may have ſometimes erred from exceſs of ingenuity,* that however he may have been occaſionally blinded by too great a love of ſyſtem, the ZOONOMIA will ever be conſidered as a production of tranſcendant merit.

Thy work is done! Nor Folly's active rage,
Nor Envy's ſelf, ſhall blot the golden page;
Time ſhall admire—his mellowing touch employ,
And mend the immortal tablet, not deſtroy.

II. As a PHILOSOPHICAL AGRICULTOR Dr. Darwin muſt ever be entitled to the higheſt conſideration: in order to profit by the multitudinous experiments of Hales, Grew, Malpighi, Bonnet, Du Hamel, Buffon, Spallanzani, Prieſtley, &c. collected in the Phytologia, it is not neceſſary to take poſſeſſion of the air-built theory of vegetation which is there conſtructed, and ſecurely inhabit it as an edifice whoſe ſolidity is equal to its elegance. Whether the analogy is in fact ſo cloſe between the parts and functions of animal and vegetable beings;—whether the anatomy of the one ſo ſtrictly correſponds with that of the other, as to induce a belief that the latter are in reality an inferior order of the former, poſſeſſed of a brain, uterus, muſcles, and complete nervous ſyſtem, is an inquiry, which, however curious, muſt ſurely be ſubordinate, otherwiſe than as it may poſſibly lead to a more ſucceſsful culture of thoſe vegetable products which immediately or remotely are eſſential to the ſubſiſtence of man. And this does not always appear to be the caſe:—whether the aſcent of ſap is owing to capillary attraction, facilitated by an expanſion of the gaſeous fluids, or to certain irritative motions of the abſorbents—whether the ſpiral veſſels of a vine are, in fact, the bronchia of Malpighi and Grew, or the nurture bearing abſorbents of Darwin—whether the motions of the Dionæa Muſcipula, the Mimoſa, the Hedyſarum gyrans, &c. are the exerciſe of a muſcular power, or the effect of ſome external excitement acting on an irritable organ—whether, as the leaves of vegetables are ſuppoſed to ſerve them as lungs, ſo the corol or petals of a flower are to be conſidered as a pulmonary organ belonging to the "amatorial parts," the anthers, and the ſtigmas—and whether the leaves of both are furniſhed with a venous and arterial apparatus, the one diſtributed over the upper ſurface, expoſing its contents under a thin moiſt pellicle to the action of the light and air; the other receiving them thus oxygenated, and conducting them on the under ſurface to the leaf bud in the one caſe, and to the anthers and ſtigmas in the other—theſe, and many other ſimilar queſtions, however curious in themſelves, and whatever phyſiological ſkill and delicate analogies may be diſplayed in the inveſtigation of them, muſt, as before obſerved, be ever conſidered as ſubordinate in compariſon with thoſe grand and indiſputable diſcoveries which the application of chemiſtry to agriculture has brought to light.

Comparatively ſpeaking, therefore, a ſmall portion only of the Phytologia is devoted to that fanciful ſyſtem of vegetable phyſiology, in the illuſtration of which Dr. Darwin has diſplayed ſuch a wantonneſs of conjecture, and apparently ſuch a waſte of ingenuity.

The ſecond part of the Phytologia treats on the economy of vegetation: the firſt ſection is a very elaborate and intereſting one on the growth of ſeeds, buds, and bulbs; in which a curious analogy, interſperſed with much uſeful matter, is inſtituted between animal and vegetable propagation. A very important chapter ſucceeds on "Manures:" this ſubject had already been treated by Mr. Kirwan, and the Earl of Dundonald, in a very maſterly manner, but was not exhauſted. The queſtion which Dr. Darwin firſt aſks himſelf is—What is the food of vegetables? The embryon plant in the ſeed or fruit is ſurrounded with ſaccharine, mucilaginous, and oily materials, like the animal fœtus in the egg or uterus, which it abſorbs and converts into nutriment: the embryon buds in deciduous trees are ſupplied with a ſaccharine and mucilaginous juice by the roots or ſap-wood of their parent trees. Adult plants, having no ſtomach enabling them to decompoſe by a chemical proceſs either animal or vegetable ſubſtances, muſt wait for that decompoſition which is continually going on in thoſe ſoils and climates, and thoſe ſeaſons of the year which are moſt friendly to vegetation. For the purpoſe of ſupplying adult vegetables with a larger portion of nouriſhment

* It is with mingled emotions of pride and pleaſure that we obſerve one of the moſt important and much-queſtioned of our great philoſopher's theories eſtabliſhed by Mr. Home's recent diſcovery and demonſtration of the mobility of the nervous fibre.

ment than they could obtain without our aſſiſtance, the philoſophical agricultor firſt conſiders what kinds of matter are moſt prevalent, or moſt neceſſary in their compoſition: ſecondly, what of theſe ſubſtances they can abſorb without previous decompoſition: and laſtly, how to expedite that proceſs when it becomes neceſſary. A valuable ſection ſucceeds on draining and watering lands: here ſome uſeful hints are thrown out for detecting the ſituation of ſprings, and for conveying away the water from thoſe plains and moraſſes where there is no obvious channel for its eſcape: the benefits of flooding land are enlarged on; ſome neceſſary cautions introduced reſpecting the proceſs, and ſuggeſtions made for the extenſion of the practice, not only by taking advantage of the natural falls of brooks and ſprings, and by occaſionally damming them up to ſupply higher ſituations, but by the uſe of various machinery.

A ſection on the aeration and pulverization of the ſoil ſucceeds, in which the uſes of fallowing are philoſophically eſtimated, and the management of the wheat-crop enlarged on. The tranſplantation of wheat is here recommended in a very unqualified manner: we have ourſelves tried it, on a ſcale of between four and five acres, with complete ſucceſs.

The ſucceeding ſection treats on Light, Heat, and Electricity: under the laſt of theſe three heads one cannot but ſmile at the "*profitable* application of electricity" which is intimated to the gardener or the agricultor: as the oxygen of hydrogen gaſſes may exiſt in the ſummer atmoſphere in a ſtate of mixture, but not of combination, and as the electric ſpark or flaſh of lightning may combine them and produce water inſtantaneouſly, "it is probable that in dry ſeaſons the erection of numerous metallic points on the ſurface of the ground, but a few feet high, might in the night time contribute to precipitate the dew by facilitating the paſſage of electricity from the air into the earth; and that an erection of ſuch points higher in the air, by means of wires wrapped round tall rods, like angle rods, or elevated on buildings, might frequently precipitate ſhowers from the higher parts of the atmoſphere." An intereſting and valuable ſection on the diſeaſes of plants, concludes the ſecond part: theſe diſeaſes are divided into thoſe which appear to originate from internal cauſes, thoſe from the external elements, and thoſe from the nidification or depredations of inſects: to which is added, the deſtruction by vermin. Under the third head is given a very curious account of the aphis, together with various methods for deſtroying it; and the ingenious one is ſuggeſted of propagating its greateſt enemy, the larva of the aphidivorous fly, and thus devouring one inſect by the means of another.

The third part of the Phytologia, on agriculture and horticulture, is divided into ſix ſections: the firſt treats on the production of fruits; in which the four methods are enlarged on of procuring fruit trees for the purpoſes of horticulture, by ſeeds, by root-ſuckers, by planted ſcions, and ingrafted ſcions: the author next proceeds to ſhew how a tree may be neceſſitated to increaſe the number of flower-buds, in preference to its leaf-buds. The means of perfecting, enlarging, and preſerving fruit are then ſeverally inſiſted on. The important ſubject of the production of ſeeds occupies the next ſection; in which rules are laid down for producing them early, and in great quantity—for ripening them—for generating the beſt kinds—for collecting good ſeeds and determining their goodneſs—for the preſervation of ſeeds, and for ſowing them advantageouſly. The two next ſections treat, one on the production of roots and barks, and the other on the production of leaves and wood: and the laſt contains a plan for diſpoſing part of the vegetable ſyſtem of Linnæus into more natural claſſes and orders. The plan here ſuggeſted, of adopting the ſituations, proportions or forms, with or without the numbers of the ſexual organs, as criterions of the order and claſſes, is well worthy the attention of botaniſts. While the number of ſtamina and piſtilla are ſubject to variation, both from luxuriant and deficient growth, implicit confidence cannot be placed on that alone, as indicative either of an order or claſs. As the proportions and figures and purpoſes of the ſtamina and piſtilla are immutable, Dr. Darwin imagines they would form a preferable ſtandard, both for claſſical and ordinal arrangement.

But it is time that we ſhould conſider Dr. Darwin in his third character, namely as a POET. Dr. Darwin lately ſaid to a friend, that in his poetical works his great aim was to preſent an object to meet the eye, and that he was not anxious to touch the heart. A more ſevere criticiſm could ſcarcely have been pronounced: there is, notwithſtanding, a juſtneſs in the remark

remark which is not to be diſputed, and we are happy that himſelf has relieved us from the pain of making it. It muſt be obſerved, however, in mitigation of the cenſure, that a Didactic Poem, and as ſuch we muſt conſider the "Botanic Garden," is rather addreſſed to the underſtanding than the heart: it is not to be expected that we ſhould be fired at the deſcription of an ardent *ſtamen*, or melt with ſympathy at a languiſhing *piſtillum*: where the author's own feelings were excited, he fails not to touch a correſponding chord. If an imagination of unrivalled richneſs—a felicity of alluſion to whatever can throw luſtre on his ſubject—to ancient mythology and modern diſcoveries—to the works of nature and of art; if theſe are ſome of the eſſentials of poetry, Dr. Darwin may certainly claim them as his own. No man, perhaps, was ever happier in the ſelection and compoſition of his epithets, had a more imperial command of words, or could elucidate with ſuch accuracy and elegance the moſt complex and intricate machinery.

Who but Dr. Darwin would have thought of deſcribing a porcelain-manufactory in verſe; the enormous powers and curious conſtruction of a ſteam engine; the delicate mechaniſm of a watch; and the infinite complexity of a cotton-mill? Theſe and many ſimilar deſcriptions to be found in the "Botanic Garden," are inimitable in their way; and that they do not "touch the heart," is attributable to the ſubject, and not to the poet: the ſweet ſimple muſic of an old Scotch air is infinitely more affecting than the rapid complex movements of a modern concerto:—but a vagrant minſtrel could compoſe the melody of the one, though it requires the ſcientific hand of a maſter to combine the various harmony of the other.

After all, we are quite ready to acknowledge that Dr. Darwin is not a poet who ſtands very high in our eſtimation: the ear is faſcinated and ſeduced by the melliſluence of his numbers, but there is a harlotry in his embelliſhments which is to us unchaſte. His cadences are not ſufficiently varied for a poem of ſuch length as the "Botanic Garden;" indeed there is an evident mechaniſm in the conſtruction of his lines which it is by no means pleaſant to detect; one half of the verſe is frequently a perfect equipoiſe to the other*

* Theſe and ſome other peculiarities were admirably imitated in the "Loves of the Triangles," a parody which appeared in the Antijacobin.

We are even ſo faſtidious and delicate as to be cloyed with the uniform ſweetneſs of his verſification: the current of Dr. Darwin's poetry is unruffled and ſerene; its ſurface ſmooth and poliſhed—"Still as the ſea ere winds were taught to blow;" but oftentimes we would gladly tranſport ourſelves to where

> "The rich ſtream of muſic winds along,
> Deep, majeſtic, ſmooth, and ſtrong."

Dr. Darwin is particularly happy in ſome of his minor effuſions: the beautiful little ſong "to May," is exquiſitely finiſhed; and it would be difficult to find thirty lines in the "Botanic Garden," to rival in dignity and pathos the "Addreſs to Swilcar's Oak," introduced in the Phytologia, XVIII. 2. 16.

There is a noble and indignant eloquence poured forth in the tranſlation of a few lines from the eighth ſatire of Juvenal, (*Stemmata quid faciunt, &c. See Zoon. Vol. II. claſs iii.* 1. 2.) which ſeems to flow immediately from the heart. Theſe, (particularly the two laſt), and ſome detached paſſages in the "Botanic Garden," poſſeſs a chaſteneſs and ſimplicity of colouring, the want of which can never be compenſated by the temporary luſtre of any varniſh: it is this artificial gloſs, the too laviſh uſe of this deceitful varniſh; which diſpleaſes us in the poetry of Dr. Darwin. As a proſe writer, Dr. Darwin was incorrect: his grammatical errors are numerous. He was even deficient in orthography: his faults in ſpelling were ſometimes corrected by his ſon the attorney. He gave early evidence of a poetical genius and a philoſophical turn of mind: whilſt he held the appointment of Lord Exeter's ſcholarſhip, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his poetical exerciſes, and acquired an uncommon facility in the compoſition of them. In the year 1758, he publiſhed in vol. L. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, "An attempt to confute the opinion of Henry Earl, concerning the aſcent of vapour;" and "An account of the cure of a periodical hæmoptoe, by keeping the patient awake." This was followed by "Experiments on Animal Fluids in the exhauſted Receiver."

Dr. Darwin printed in the Derby Mercury, an elegy written at Matlock, and addreſſed to Mrs. Darwin; another piece was inſerted in the ſame paper, occaſioned by the appearance of a moſt fatal diſtemper amongſt horned cattle, at Calke, near Derby. It conſiſted of inſtructions to give an immediate ſtop to its rapid and alarming progreſs. A third article was written

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on occaſion of the earthquake, which ſeveral years ago was felt at Derby, and in the ſurrounding country. In the year 1782, the Botanical Society of Litchfield publiſhed a tranſlation of Linnæus's *Syſtema Vegetabilium*, the execution of which was principally confided to Dr. Darwin, one of its two principal members. The Doctor's other works have already been mentioned in the courſe of this biographical ſketch. He has left a poem entitled "The Shrine of Nature;" which is now in the preſs, and will ſhortly be publiſhed.

Next to Medicine, Mechanics and almoſt every branch of Natural Hiſtory engaged his attention. He not only purſued theſe ſtudies with great ardor and diligence himſelf, but alſo embraced every opportunity of cultivating and encouraging them amongſt his numerous connections and acquaintance. Very ſoon after he ſettled in Derby, he inſtituted and eſtabliſhed a philoſophical ſociety and library, both of which were in a flouriſhing condition at the time of his deceaſe. The ſociety, of which he was preſident, conſiſts of members who reſide in different parts of Nottinghamſhire, Derbyſhire, and Leiceſterſhire. He alſo took pleaſure in encouraging works in natural hiſtory.

But though the learning, taſte, and genius of Dr. Darwin were eminently diſplayed in theſe purſuits, yet there was one great end, to the attainment of which all his talents and views were earneſtly and uniformly directed. He did not heſitate openly and repeatedly to declare in public company, that the acquiſition of wealth was the leading object of all his literary undertakings! He once ſaid to a friend: "I have gained 900l. by my Botanic Garden, and 900l. by the firſt volume of Zoonomia; and if I can every other year produce a work which will yield this ſum, I ſhall do very well." He added: "Money, and not fame, is the object which I have in view in all my publications."

But Dr. Darwin was by no means inſenſible to the value of reputation. During the laſt years of his life, the love of fame was a paſſion which had great power over his mind; and the incenſe of praiſe was ſo very pleaſant to him, that flattery was found to be the moſt ſucceſsful means of gaining his notice and favour.

The converſation of Dr. Darwin abounded with very unequal ſallies of wit: when he found himſelf engaged with a powerful antagoniſt in argument, he had ſometimes recourſe to ridicule, a weapon which he did not always handle with dexterity, for he was affected with an impediment in his ſpeech which rendered his enunciation ſcarcely intelligible.

There are reaſons for ſuſpecting that Dr. Darwin was not a believer in Divine Revelation; but belief is a matter of neceſſity, not choice. The religion of a man is a private affair between himſelf and his Maker: we have nothing to do with it. A few days before his death, a gentleman to whom we are indebted for the materials of a conſiderable portion of theſe memoirs, endeavoured to diſcover whether he entertained a belief and expectation of a future ſtate of exiſtence; the Doctor was obſerved to ſpeak with a conſiderable degree of ſedateneſs on the ſubject, and remarked, that it was natural to extend our wiſhes and views beyond the preſent ſcene, and that it was right to purſue ſuch meaſures as are likely to ſecure our happineſs in another world; "but," he added, "let us not hear any thing about hell."

In the foregoing ſketch, the intention has been merely to ſtate a few plain facts: the excellencies of Dr. Darwin have been noticed, and his errors expoſed, with equal openneſs: biographers, like jurymen, ſhould deliver a verdict according to the evidence, uninfluenced by "fear, favor, or affection."

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DR. JOHNSTONE, OF WORCESTER.

ON Wedneſday, the 28th of April, died at Worceſter, in the 73d year of his age, James Johnſtone, M.D. who practiſed as a phyſician more than 50 years in that city and county, with eminent ſkill and reputation. Dr. Johnſtone was the fourth ſon of John Johnſtone, eſq. of Galabank, one of the moſt ancient branches of the family of Johnſtone of Johnſtone: he was born at Annan in 1730, and received the rudiments of his claſſical education under the Rev. Dr. Henry, celebrated for his Hiſtory of Great Britain. In the School of Edinburgh, under Whytt, Plummer, Monro, and Rutherford, he learnt the Science of Medicine; and in Paris, under Ferrein and Rouelle, he perfected himſelf in Anatomy and Chemiſtry. In 1750, before he had completed 21 years, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, publiſhing a Theſis "*De Aëris factitii Imperio in Corpore humano*," which gained him much credit, and ſome valuable friends. The following year he ſeated himſelf at Kidderminſter, a thriving town in Worceſterſhire; but at that time, and ſome years afterwards,

wards, ſubject to a putrid fever of ſuch peculiar malignity, as to be called the Kidderminſter fever. His name firſt became known by the ſucceſsful treatment he adopted for the cure of this dreadful diſorder. Inſtead of bleeding and purging, means then in common uſe, he recommended bark, wine, mineral acids, free ventilation of air, and the affuſion of water and vinegar; and ſo prominent was his ſucceſs, that he was immediately introduced into conſiderable practice. Of this fever, as it appeared in 1756, he publiſhed an account in 1758, which proves him to be the diſcoverer of the power of mineral acid vapors to correct or deſtroy putrid febrile contagion: He orders for this purpoſe, vitriolic acid to be poured upon common ſalt, in a convenient veſſel, over a proper heat. It is not a little ſingular, that the ſame means ſhould be recommended by the celebrated Guyton de Morveau for the ſame purpoſe, more than twenty years after they were publiſhed by Dr. Johnſtone, and then be cried up as a great diſcovery! The ſame principle has been applied ſtill more lately, and a claim for remuneration from Parliament founded upon it.

The firſt ſketches of Dr. Johnſtone's phyſiological inquiry into the uſes of the ganglions of the nerves, were publiſhed in the 54th, 57th, and 60th vols of the Phil. Tranſ. They were afterwards enlarged, and printed ſeparately. In this inquiry, he conſiders ganglions as "little brains, ſubordinate ſprings and reſervoirs of nervous power, the immediate ſources of the nerves ſent to organs moved involuntarily, and the check or cauſe which hinders our volitions from extending to them. In a word, ganglions limit the exerciſe of the ſoul's authority in the animal œconomy, and put it out of our power, by a ſingle volition, to ſtop the motions of the heart, and in one capricious moment irrecoverably to end our lives." But his phyſiological reſearches did not ſtop here:—In a treatiſe on the Walton water, which in quality ſtrongly reſembles the Cheltenham, he has pointed out the probable function of the lymphatic glands, ſuppoſing them to be organs deſtined to purify, digeſt, and animalize the matters ſelected and abſorbed by the lacteals and other lymphatics, thus fitting them for their union with the blood, and the nutrition of the body.

At Kidderminſter Dr. Johnſtone continued to act in a wide ſphere of country practice, till the death of his eldeſt ſon, a phyſician faſt riſing into eminence, who fell a martyr to humanity in attending the priſoners at Worceſter, infected with jail-fever; and the coincidence of the death of his deareſt friend the Rev. Job Orton, induced him to remove to Worceſter. In this city, famous from the days of Dr. Cole, the friend of Sydenham, for its phyſicians, he continued vigorous, active, and ſprightly, uſeful to the community, and beloved by his friends, to practiſe, till a few days previous to his death. He had been ſubject to pulmonary complaints in his youth, which had been averted by temperance and caution. In his later years they recurred, and during the laſt ſpring he had bled himſelf rather too profuſely. In the laſt attack, which was aggravated by exceſſive fatigue and exertion, his weakneſs was ſuch as to forbid the repetition of more than one bleeding; and his ſtrength gradually decayed, leaving his intellect clear and unimpaired. His death was a perfect euthanaſia: he expired after a ſhort and in no wiſe painful ſtruggle, having ſat up and converſed with his family, till within a few hours of the awful change, cheerful, patient, and reſigned. He ſurvived his wife, with whom he lived 50 years, only two months.

To the public, his loſs is irreparable; for what can ſupply the experience of more than half a century, actively employed by a man of the higheſt order of genius, not in decorating theories, but purſuing inductions? The correſpondent and friend of Haller, Whytt, Cullen, and Fothergill; the boſom-friend of the virtuous Lyttelton and the pious Orton, and of many other wiſe and learned men, who ſtill improve and adorn ſociety:—the active and humane phyſician, the ſagacious phyſiologiſt, the recondite antiquarian—few men have occupied a larger ſpace of profeſſional utility and private regard, than Dr. Johnſtone. Firm and undeviating in his own moral carriage, his vigorous and manly mind was perhaps, on ſome occaſions, too little accommodating to characters and circumſtances. In his temper he was cheerful, though ſometimes haſty—in his converſation lively and inſtructive—in his affections warm and attached—in his domeſtic relations, he was the beſt of fathers, his whole life was a ſacrifice to the advantage of his children—in fine, as a publick or private man, his character has not often been ſurpaſſed; and although the memory of his perſonal ſervices cannot be ſoon forgotten, yet has he erected a ſtill more durable monument to his fame, in thoſe various practical improvements of the medical art, which rank his name among the benefactors of mankind.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be inſerted free of Expence.*

CAPTAIN SCHOMBERG, of the Royal Navy, will ſpeedily publiſh, the 4 firſt volumes of the Naval Chronology; or, an Hiſtorical Summary of Naval and Maritime Events, from the Romans to the Treaty of Peace in 1802; with an Appendix of Tables, in two volumes, the firſt of which will contain a ſtate of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, from the year 1602, until the preſent time, with a comparative view of thoſe of other maritime powers:—A liſt of the fleets, lines of battle, and ſquadrons, from the year 1691, with the numbers of officers and men killed and wounded in each action. The ſecond volume of the Appendix, will contain the loſs which has been ſuſtained by Great Britain in ſhips of war, privateers, &c. with that of other powers: An account of all the public offices in the naval department, with the names of thoſe noblemen and gentlemen who have filled the reſpective ſtations in them from the reign of King Alfred:—A liſt of admirals from the year 1660, and of captains from 1653, with an abridged ſtatement of the eminent ſervices they have performed.

Mr. CHURCHILL, the Tranſlator of Herder's Philoſophy of the Hiſtory of Man, has undertaken the Tranſlation of Profeſſor MEUSEL's Hiſtory of Literature, a work which has attracted the attention and admiration of the literati throughout Europe.

The New Tranſlation of Leonardo da Vinci's Treatiſe on Painting, which has been ſome time in the hands of Mr. RIGAUD, R. A. will be ſoon ready for publication, with a new ſet of plates and diagrams. Mr. Rigaud has now claſſed the chapters anew under proper heads, by which the precepts fall in regular order and ſucceſſion, to the great convenience of the reader.

Dr. ROBERT HAMILTON, of Ipſwich, propoſes to publiſh a Hiſtory of Health, Longevity, and Population, with the Duration and Value of Life in the County of Suffolk, deduced from Baptiſmal and Obituary Tables formed from Pariſh-regiſters; or, Medico-economical Reſearches, comprehending the Ages of deceaſed perſons to the End of the Year 1800, noting the Mortality of Children under five Years, with ſome Inquiry into the Cauſes; Obſervations on the Influence of the Soil and Air on Living Bodies, on the Structure of Cottages and Buildings erected for the Poor: the whole affording an intereſting delineation of the ſtate of ſociety in that county.

Mr. FULTON, an American, known in this country by his improved canal-locks, and by a book on canals, pretends lately to have diſcovered a method of navigating veſſels at any depth under water, and of enabling the perſons who navigate them to continue immerſed for ſeven hours without the acceſs of freſh air. He intends, it is ſeriouſly aſſerted, to apply this invention to the purpoſes of warfare, and, from his ability to approach them unſeen in a ſtate of ſecurity, he propoſes *to blow men of war to atoms!* The experiment has not been repeated in this country, but the invention itſelf was made the ſubject of a very formal notice to the Houſe of Peers, without however producing a very grave effect upon that aſſembly. Should any further particulars of this curious buſineſs tranſpire worthy of notice, we ſhall not omit to lay them before our readers.

Mr. G. DYER will publiſh early in June his two volumes of Poems and Critical Eſſays. They conſiſt of four parts, compriſing odes, elegies, repreſentative poems, dreams, and viſions. To each part will be prefixed an eſſay on a diſtinct branch of poetry, containing alſo obſervations on ſuch ancient or more modern writers as have excelled in it.

—Dr. MAVOR's Univerſal Hiſtory has now advanced to the ſeventh volume, which completes the Roman Hiſtory; and the ancient part will be completed with the ninth volume, on the firſt of Auguſt. The modern part, to extend to ſixteen volumes, will be commenced on the firſt of September. The entire Univerſal Hiſtory (Ancient and Modern) is to be completed in twenty-five handſome volumes, either of which may be had ſeparately.

Dr. BAGGS is far advanced in his Tranſlation from the German Schweighaulen.

A Tranſlation, of ſeveral valuable Diſſertations in Botany, by Mr. KOENIG, is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed in the courſe of next month. In ſelecting them, the tranſlator has had the advice of the firſt botaniſts of this country.

On

On the 1ſt of July, 1802, will be publiſhed the firſt Number of the Churchman's Memorial: being a Biographical and Hiſtorical Account of thoſe Divines and other Perſons who were deprived of their Preferments and Situations, for their Conformity to the Church of England, during the Civil War; with an Introduction, containing a View of the Progreſs of Puritaniſm from the Reformation to 1641. The work is to be completed in twelve numbers.

A pamphlet, intitled "An Addreſs to the Independent Freeholders of the County of Suffolk on the enſuing Election, by a Suffolk Freeholder," is in the preſs, and will ſoon be publiſhed.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have adjudged to Mr. JOHN PALMER, of Maxtock, Warwickſhire, the ſilver medal, for the communication of a method of harveſting corn in wet weather. The method adopted by Mr. Palmer, during an extremely rainy ſeaſon, was the following:—He collected as many men as were neceſſary for the purpoſe, and cauſed a part of them to cut the corn in the common method with ſickles, and bind it into ſheaves; he employed others to houſe and thraſh it. The next morning it was winnowed, and dried in a malt-kiln. A timber-ſtove or a hop-kiln will anſwer the ſame purpoſe, and the *extra-expence* of his method of harveſting corn he eſtimates at nine ſhillings an acre, viz. five ſhilllngs per acre for drying, and four ſhillings for the *extra-trouble* of thraſhing it. When the advantage of getting in an acre of wheat per day, in rainy ſeaſons, at ſo ſmall an additional expence, is conſidered, there can be but little doubt reſpecting its utility, eſpecially as it is probable the men engaged in the buſineſs could not at that time be otherwiſe employed.

On the 26th of June will appear the firſt Number of an Abridgement of that moſt uſeful publication, the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society, from its Inſtitution to the preſent Time. In the Introduction will be given a ſhort hiſtorical account of the inſtitution and the regulations of the ſociety. It is well known, that no Abridgement of theſe Tranſactions has been made for nearly fifty years.

The expedition with which the upper-leathers of ſhoes are tanned by waſhing them in lime-water previouſly to the tanning led M. MERAT GUILLOT to imagine, that a combination was formed between the tan and the lime contained in the ſkin, independently of the combination of the tan with the gelatinous ſubſtance. Hence he preſumes, that the buſineſs would be accelerated, if, after having waſhed and finiſhed the leathers with lime-water, they were to be ſwelled in water in which bark, once uſed for tanning, is infuſed, as the ſmall quantity of tan diſſolved in this water would combine with the lime, and, though the operation might take more time, yet the probability is, that the leather treated in this way would be firmer, heavier, and leſs permeable to water, than that in which the ſulphuric acid is uſed. M. Guillot therefore recommends, as fit and important experiments, rather than as facts fully eſtabliſhed, to aſcertain whether, after the ſkins are ſwelled in the infuſion of old bark, the fabrication would not be accelerated by putting them alternately into infuſions of bark and lime-water, taking care to leave them but a ſhort time in the lime-water.

It has been found in the courſe of a number of curious and intereſting experiments made by M. HILDEBRANT, that ammoniac, diluted with water, does not diſſolve copper in its metallic ſtate, without the contact of vital or atmoſpherical air, and does not receive from it the ſlighteſt ſhade of colour; nor, if united with carbonic acid, will it exhibit any ſtronger ſigns of attacking that metal.

M. MILLON gives, as the reſult of ſome accurate experiments on capillary tubes, the following facts:—1. That, if they are plunged into fluids, ſuch as water, alcohol, &c. the fluid riſes within the tube above the level of the water; and that the elevation is in direct proportion to the ſmallneſs of the tube: 2. if they are plunged in mercury, it is depreſſed, and the depreſſion is alſo in direct proportion to the ſmallneſs of the tube.

The great ſuperiority the Engliſh had attained by the introduction of machinery in the manufacturing of cotton, naturally excited the envy, and called forth the rival-efforts, of the nations on the Continent. In France ſeveral attempts were made with various ſucceſs, till the late war put a ſtop to them: at preſent there is a large cotton-mill at Arpajon, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, which ſpins annually about 100,000 pounds of cotton, and gives employment to 300 perſons. In Germany too ſpinning-machines have been tried—at Vienna, Berlin, and many other places: but none of them were found completely to anſwer the purpoſe. Mr. HAUSEN, who had viſited England ſeveral

ſeveral times for the purpoſe of procuring models and deſcription of our cotton-mills, has, after many unſucceſsful attempts, lately conſtructed one of the moſt perfect kind at Ham, near Hamburg. Mr. Hauſen had employed ſeveral ſkilful German artiſts and mechanics; but ſtill there was ſomething wanting to perfect their work; at length, however, they ſucceeded by the aſſiſtance of an Engliſhman, JOHN TURTON, an excellent workman in ſteel, iron, and braſs, and who was initiated into the moſt ſecret myſteries of the machinery of the Engliſh cotton-mills.

Citizen DE LALANDE has announced, in the Preface of his Celeſtial Hiſtory, that there are many void ſpaces in the heavens, many changing ſtars, and many red ſtars. In a memoir lately publiſhed by him, called "Remarks on the Fifty Thouſand Stars, the Obſervations of which have been publiſhed by Citizen Jerome Lalande," he introduces further details on theſe objects, which he has accompanied with tables. By void ſpaces, he underſtands here the ſpaces where no ſtars of the ninth magnitude are ſeen. They are the ſmalleſt that can be eaſily perceived with an acromatic glaſs of 67 millimetres aperture, the objective of which is enlightened to ſee the edges (*fils*). It is unqueſtionable, that by removing every foreign light, and by employing ſtronger glaſſes, we ſhould have the void ſpaces, properly ſo called, conſiderably diminiſhed; perhaps there is not in the whole heaven a ſingle place where a teleſcope can be pointed, without perceiving a great number of ſtars, but leſs than the ninth magnitude, and, by conſequence, too feeble to be of any uſe in aſtronomy. Citizen Lalande gives the catalogue of all theſe void ſpaces; that is to ſay, his table includes the right aſcenſion and the declination of the middle of each of theſe ſpaces. The changing ſtars are included in a ſecond table; they are to the number of 31. There are only 12 the period of which is known; but there are many others which diminiſh ſo as to diſappear at intervals. By following them attentively, we may determine the time which elapſes between two ſucceſſive diſappearances; and it is a kind of obſervation which this zealous aſtronomer propoſes to the curioſity of thoſe who, having only moderate inſtruments, are nevertheleſs deſirous to be uſeful to aſtronomy.

Particulars relative to the continuation of the Dictionary of the French Academy.—When the ruling party of what was called the Convention thought proper to complete the deſtruction of all that ſtill ſubſiſted in France—all that had been forgotten by what had been named the Conſtituent Aſſembly—the philoſophical and literary ſocieties were not ſpared; the exiſtence of men of letters was a terror to thoſe men who wiſhed every thing to reſemble themſelves; their diſperſion, and even the loſs of life, entered into their plan of reform. A decree ordained the ſuppreſſion of three academies, and the violation of their property. The manuſcripts of the French Academy, the reſult of its labours on our language, became the object of this expoliation. Citizen MORELLET, who was then Director, was not called to the placing of the ſeals; but ſoon after, Citizens CUBIERES and URBAN DOMERQUE, a Member of the Committee of Public Inſtruction, ſent to inform Citizen Morellet, that they were going to inſpect them, and that it was fitting he ſhould be preſent. The Preſident of this Committee of Inſtruction likewiſe ordered this Academician to refer to the Committee the manuſcript of the Dictionary, that is to ſay, the two volumes in folio of the edition of 1762, charged in the margin with all the corrections, additions, and changes, the fruits of the obſervations of the Academy during 30 years. Now that the government is employed in repairing the ruins of all kinds, which covered the whole of France, ſome men of letters, members of the old French Academy, preſented to the Miniſter of the Interior a plan of execution, already conceived by the Academy itſelf, in which were found a Grammar, a Syſtem of Rhetoric, and a Syſtem of Polity. The execution was to be intruſted to thoſe of the old Members of the Academy that had been moſt converſant in the ſtudy of languages, and they were to aſſociate to themſelves ſome diſtinguiſhed men of letters, competent to concur in this labour. This project was not unknown to ſome Members of the Inſtitute, and that numerous body judged that they alone ſhould be employed in the work, following exactly the plan preſented. It has accordingly appointed four members of each of the claſſes which compoſe it, to improve the language, and to preſerve the principles of taſte. This end, which it is not ſo eaſy to attain, as it appears to many, calls for preliminary acquirements, which thoſe undoubtedly poſſeſs who have been nominated to the compilation, in which the ancient academicians have an unqueſtionable right, founded on priority, on the intereſt

tereſt of letters, and above all, on the ſpirit of the laws of property.

Profeſſor REISEUR has lately publiſhed at Vienna, a pamphlet, in which he maintains that eagles may be applied to the purpoſe of directing balloons; he ſpecifies the number of thoſe birds which is neceſſary, according to the dimenſions of the balloon, as likewiſe the manner of elevating and guiding them.

Mr. BERESFORD, at Berlin, propoſes ſhortly to publiſh a Dramatic Library; or, a Collection of the beſt Pieces of the Engliſh Theatre. The very heavy taxes paid by Engliſh works have likewiſe induced a number of booksellers of France and Germany to reprint the claſſical Engliſh authors, which re-impreſſions will coſt cent. per cent. leſs than the Engliſh editions! It is well-known, adds the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, that the Engliſh have been long in the habit of only publiſhing editions on fine paper. It is natural to ſuppoſe that the price of thoſe editions ſhould be regulated by this degree of typographic luxury; but they will not ſuit foreign amateurs, who prefer having, for the ſame price, a great number of works, printed, however, correctly, and on fine paper, but without luxury, than to have but few, executed with the greateſt typographical expence.

There has been lately placed in the Hall of the Muſeum of Antiques, called *Des Romains*, at Paris, one of the fineſt monuments of ancient ſculpture extant, known by the name of the *Torſus* of Belvidere. This figure was found without a head, without arms, and without legs; the ſkin of a lion, laid on the rock on which the figure is ſeated, has demonſtrated to antiquarians, that it repreſented Hercules, and WINKELMANN has very judiciouſly obſerved, that the total abſence of the veins, whilſt the vigour of the muſcles indicates that the hero is in the vigour of age, proves that the ſtatuary has ſeized the moment when Hercules is partaking of the divinity, and gives reaſon to preſume, that the very inſtant of his apotheoſis is that which has been choſen to repreſent. The learned VISCONTI has given new illuſtrations of this opinion, in a notice inſerted in the *Journal des Arts*. He is of opinion, that this beautiful figure made part of a groupe, in which that of Hebe was aſſociated with him, and that Mr. FLAXMAN, an Engliſh ſculptor, who has recompoſed this groupe in the above ſenſe has perfectly ſucceeded. This fragment was diſcovered towards the end of the fifteenth century, near Pompey's Theatre at Rome; an inſcription engraved on the rock announces, that it is by Apollonius, the ſon of Neſtor, who flouriſhed about the latter times of the Roman Republic.

Some plants of different kinds of hemp, collected from various parts of the continent and iſlands of Aſia, have recently been cultivated, with much ſucceſs, at the Cape of Good Hope; and it is ſuppoſed that this plant will thrive better in that colony than in India, the climate being more congenial to its habit and nature, than one of a warmer temperature. A ſpecies of hemp has for many years been produced at the Cape, and partially cultivated, under the name of Dacha, not for the purpoſes of cordage, but merely for the Slaves and Hottentots to uſe as a ſuccedaneum for tobacco; the qualities of which are ſo narcotic, that the farmers would do well to diſcontinue the uſe of it altogether. The growth is ſo rapid and luxuriant in the Cape, that when planted ſingly, it aſſumes the habit and ſize of the largeſt ſhrubs; but, if ſown broad-caſt, in the manner of grain, riſes with a tall, ſtraight ſtem, and the fibres appear to be equally even and ſtrong with any that is produced in Europe.

The celebrated German poet GOTHE, who, in a ſmall circle of intimate friends, devotes himſelf entirely to the arts and ſciences, has been making experiments relative to the priſm and theory of colours. He has likewiſe been finiſhing his poem, entitled *Fauſtus*.

WIELAND lately loſt his wife, with whom he had lived 35 years in wedlock, and by whom he had 16 children, 10 of whom are ſtill alive. Her death greatly afflicts him. She is buried under an umbrageous arbour in his garden, at Oſmanſtädt. The fourth concluding volume of his Ariſtippus will be publiſhed at the next Leipzig Eaſter fair.

HERDER has been ennobled by the Elector of Bavaria: he continues his *Adraſtea*, a journal which he publiſhes, and the materials for which he draws from his own inexhauſtible ſtores of learning.

Among the literati whom the preſent excellent Duke of Gotha has aſſembled around him, we find names dear to the ſciences:—LENZ and JACOBS, SCHLICHTEGROLL and BECKER, LOFFER and ZACH. In the Obſervatory there are a great number of excellent aſtronomical inſtruments, which were made in England, agreeably to the direction of M. von Zach. The Duke's palace, one of the moſt beautiful in Germany, may juſtly be called

called a Temple of the Arts. Additions are, from time to time, made to the library, which is now under the care of three active keepers, HAMBERGER, JACOBS, and SCHLICHTEGROLL,—to the collection of pictures, and to the almoſt unique cabinet of medals, which is now likewiſe under the care of Schlichtegroll, who is arranging it. The cabinet lately received a conſiderable augmentation by the purchaſe of the Seckendorf collection in Dreſden.

The foreign journals made mention, ſome time ago, of an earthquake which was felt at Bologna. The following particulars relative to that event have been inſerted in the regiſters of the obſervatory, by Citizen CICCOLINI, a pupil of the aſtronomer LALANDE:—"This morning (16 *Vendemiaire*), at 52 minutes, 53 ſeconds, paſt eight, the air being calm, the weather cloudy, the thermometer of Reaumur at 13° ¾, I felt three ſtrong ſhocks of an earthquake. Theſe three ſhocks were, in general, taken for a ſingle one; but I was able to diſtinguiſh them exactly, as they laſted half a minute. One of the pendulums of the obſervatory having ſtopped, I had the preciſe time of the earthquake. The bells of the hotel of the Inſtitute rang of themſelves, as alſo the pendulum which is on my commode. Some chimnies fell down in the city, and one was near overſetting the platform of the chamber where the celebrated mathematician Saladini lodges. The remembrance of the earthquakes, which have afflicted Bologna for a year paſt, had rendered the conſternation general. It ſhould be obſerved, however, that the ſtate of the atmoſphere was very different from what it was at that period, when the ſun was pale, the ſky habitually darkened by lead-coloured clouds, and the horizon embrowned with very thick miſts. The lightning fell pretty thick; fiery meteors were repeated in different figures, and 80 boreal auroras were perceived. Nothing of all this took place at the ſeaſon above alluded to. This earthquake was likewiſe felt at Ceſena and at Ceuta.

Citizen RIEDLE, gardener in the expedition of Captain BAUDIN, has written home from his reſidence in the Iſle of France. His letter is dated the 30th of Germinal, year 9; and the following is an extract:—"We arrived here on the 25th *Pluvioſe*, five months after our departure from Paris. I have already collected 255 ſpecies of plants, without reckoning the duplicate ſpecimens for the Herbary of the Muſeum. I have completed the Catalogue of the Colonial Garden; I have marked the trees which are to be found in the Garden of the Muſeum at Paris, and thoſe which are not there; theſe laſt are to the number of 60. Citizen CERE has promiſed to remit me plants of them, on our return from the South Sea; I have ſent him, in exchange, two cultivated or grafted olive-trees, two pear-trees, two apple trees, a cherry-tree, an apricot-tree, a peach tree, an almond-tree, a cheſnut-tree, two horſe-cheſnut-trees, and eight walnut-trees, making part of the collection of trees of which I had the charge on my leaving France. I have eat of the fruit of his bread-trees, and find it delicious; he has diſtributed ſome among the principal inhabitants of the colony, to inſpire a taſte for it, and a deſire to cultivate it. That which we ate weighed eight pounds. There yet remain eight on the two trees which have fructified; theſe trees are eighteen inches in circumference, and from fifteen to ſixteen feet in height; they would be loftier if they had not been broke off at the extremity by a guſt of wind. I cannot extol enough the civilities which I have received from the inhabitants of this iſland: I have viſited their gardens, and every where left among them ſeeds of the vegetables and flowers of Europe.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1802.

FRANCE.

THE celebration of the return of Peace, and the re-eſtabliſhment of Popery, took place on Eaſter Sunday, with great parade and oſtentation, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris. The Chief Conſul was introduced into the church by the Cardinal Legate, and afterwards took his place on the throne which was formerly allotted to the Kings of France, but which, for this occaſion, inſtead of a *throne*, was denominated a *temple!* The ſermon was preached by the Archbiſhop of Aix, the very prelate who officiated in the ſame character before Louis XVI. on his coronation.

The grand feſtival of the Proteſtants took place on the ſame day. The great church, or place of aſſembly, at Paris, was crowded nearly as much as that of Notre Dame, and the conſtituted authorities attended.

The following is a correct Copy of the Convention or Concordat concluded between Bonaparte and the Pope.

Copy of the late important Convention between the French Government and His Holineſs the Pope, Pius VII. ratified the 23d Fructidor, year 9, (10th September, 1801.)

THE Chief Conſul of the French Republic, and his Holineſs the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VII. have named as their reſpective plenipotentiaries,

The Chief Conſul, the Citizens Joſeph Bonaparte, Counſellor of State; Cretet, Counſellor of State; and Bernier, Doctor of Divinity, Curate of St. Laud d'Angers; furniſhed with full powers:

His Holineſs, his Eminence Monſeigneur Hercule Conſälvi, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Deacon of St. Agathe *ad Suburrum*, his Secretary of State; Joſeph Spina, Archbiſhop of Corinth, Domeſtic Prelate to his Holineſs, Attendant on the Pontifical Throne; and Father Caſelli, his Holineſs's Adviſer on points of Theology; in like manner furniſhed with full powers in due form:

Who, after exchanging their full powers, have concluded the following Convention:

Convention between the French Government and his Holineſs the Pope, Pius VII.

The Government of the republic acknowledges that the Catholic, Apoſtolical, and Roman religion, is the religion of the great majority of French citizens.

His Holineſs, in like manner, acknowledges that this ſame religion has derived, and is likely to derive, the greateſt benefit and the greateſt ſplendour from the eſtabliſhment of the catholic worſhip in France, and from its being openly profeſſed by the Conſuls of the republic.

This mutual acknowledgment being made, in conſequence, as well for the good of religion as for the maintenance of interior tranquillity, they have agreed as follows:

Article I. The Catholic, Apoſtolical, and Roman religion ſhall be freely exercifed in France. Its ſervice ſhall be publicly performed, conformably to the regulations of police, which the government ſhall judge neceſſary for the public tranquillity.

II. There ſhall be made by the Holy See, in concert with the government, a new diviſion of French dioceſes.

III. His Holineſs ſhall declare to the titular French biſhops that he expects from them, with the firmeſt confidence, every ſacrifice for the ſake of peace and unity—even that of their ſees.

After this exhortation, if they ſhould refuſe the ſacrifice commanded for the good of the church (a refuſal, nevertheleſs which his Holineſs by no means expects,) the ſees of the new diviſion ſhall be governed by biſhops appointed as follows:

IV. The Chief Conſul ſhall preſent, within three months after the publication of his Holineſs's bull to the archbiſhoprics and biſhoprics of the new diviſion. His Holineſs ſhall confer canonical inſtitution, according to the forms eſtabliſhed in France before the revolution *(avant le changement de gouvernement.)*

V. The nomination to the biſhoprics which become vacant in future, ſhall likewiſe belong to the Chief Conſul, and canonical inſtitution ſhall be adminiſtered by the Holy See, comformably to the preceding article.

VI. The biſhops, before entering upon their functions, ſhall take, before the Chief Conſul, the oath of fidelity which was in uſe before the revolution, expreſſed in the following words:

"I ſwear and promiſe to God, upon the Holy Evangeliſts, to preſerve obedience and fidelity to the government eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution of the French republic. I likewiſe promiſe to carry on no correſpondence, to be preſent at no converſation, to form no connexion, whether within the territories of the republic or without, which may, in any degree, diſturb the public tranquillity: and if, in my dioceſe or elſewhere, I diſcover that any thing is going forward to the prejudice of the ſtate, I will immediately communicate to government all the information I poſſeſs."

VII. Eccleſiaſtics of the ſecond order ſhall take the ſame oath before the civil authorities appointed by the government.

VIII. The following formula of prayer ſhall be recited at the end of divine ſervice in all the catholic churches of France.

Domine, ſalvam fac rempublicam,
Domine, ſalvos fac Conſules.

IX. The biſhops ſhall make a new diviſion of the pariſhes in their dioceſes, which, however, ſhall not take effect till after it is ratified by government.

X. The biſhops ſhall have the appointment of the pariſh prieſts.

Their choice ſhall not fall but on perſons approved of by government.

XI. The biſhops may have a chapter in their cathedral, and a ſeminary for the dioceſe, without the government being obliged to endow them.

XII. All the metropolitan, cathedral, parochial, and other churches which have not been alienated, neceſſary to public worſhip, ſhall be placed at the diſpoſal of the biſhops.

XIII. His Holineſs, for the ſake of peace and the happy re-eſtabliſhment of the catholic religion, declares, that neither he nor his

ſucceſſors

ſucceſſors will diſturb in any manner thoſe who have acquired the alienated property of the church; and that in conſequence that property, and every part of it, ſhall belong for ever to them, their heirs and aſſigns.

XIV. The government ſhall grant a ſuitable ſalary to biſhops and pariſh prieſts, whoſe dioceſes and pariſhes are compriſed in the new diviſion.

XV. The government ſhall likewiſe take meaſures to enable French catholics, who are ſo inclined, to diſpoſe of their property for the ſupport of religion.

XVI. His Holineſs recogniſes in the Chief Conſul of the French republic the ſame rights and prerogatives in religious matters which the ancient government enjoyed.

XVII. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that in caſe any of the ſucceſſors of the preſent Chief Conſul ſhould not be a Roman Catholic, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the foregoing article, as well as the nomination to the biſhops' ſees, ſhall be regulated, with regard to him, by a new convention.

The ratifications ſhall be exchanged at Paris in the ſpace of forty days.

Done at Paris, the 26th Meſſidor, year 9 of the French republic.

(Signed) JOSEPH BONAPARTE.
HERCULES, CARDINALIS CONSALVI.
JOSEPH, Archiep. Corinthi.
BERNIER.
F. CAROLUS CASELLI.

Regulations of the Gallican Church.

Title I.—Of the Regulations of the Catholic Church, as connected with the Policy of the State.

Article I. No bull, reſcript, decree, proviſion, or any thing in the place of a proviſion, or, in ſhort, any other diſpatch from the Court of Rome, even though it ſhould relate to individuals only, ſhall be received, publiſhed, printed, or otherways put in force, without the authority of the government.

II. No individual, aſſuming the character of nuncio, legate, vicar, or apoſtolic commiſſary, or whatever other appellation he may aſſume, ſhall be allowed to exerciſe his functions in France, but with the conſent of the government, and in a manner conformable to the liberties of the Gallican church.

III. The decrees of foreign ſynods, or even of general councils, ſhall not be publiſhed in France before the government ſhall have examined their form, their conformity to the laws, rights, and privileges of the French republic, and whatever might in their publication have a tendency to alter or to affect public tranquillity.

IV. No national or metropolitan council, no dioceſan ſynod, no deliberative aſſembly, ſhall be allowed to be held without the expreſs permiſſion of government.

V. All eccleſiaſtical functions ſhall be gratuitous, with the exception of thoſe oblations which ſhall be authorized, and fixed by particular regulations.

VI. Recourſe ſhall be had to the council of ſtate in every inſtance of abuſe, on the part of ſuperiors, and other eccleſiaſtical perſons. The inſtances of abuſe are uſurpation, or exceſs of power, contravention of the laws and inſtitutions of the republic; infraction of the rules conſecrated by the canons received in France; any attack upon the liberties, franchiſes, and cuſtoms of the Gallican church; and any attempt, which, in the exerciſe of worſhip, can compromiſe the honour of citizens, arbitrarily trouble their conſcience, or lead to oppreſſion, injury, or public ſcandal.

VII. There ſhall alſo be a right of appeal to the council of ſtate, on the ground of any attempt being made to interrupt the exerciſe of public worſhip, and to infringe on that liberty which the general laws of the republic, as well as particular regulations, guarantee to its miniſters.

VIII. An appeal ſhall be competent to any perſon intereſted; and in caſe no complaint is exhibited by individuals, the buſineſs ſhall be taken up officially by the prefects. The public functionary, eccleſiaſtical or individual, who ſhall wiſh to exerciſe this right of appeal, muſt addreſs a ſigned memoir, containing a detail of the grievance complained of, to the counſellor of ſtate preſiding over religious affairs, whoſe duty it will then become to make, with the leaſt poſſible delay, every inquiry into the ſubject; and upon his report the affair ſhall be definitively ſettled, or ſent back, according to the urgency of the caſe, to the competent authorities.

Title II. Of the Clergy.——Section I. General Regulations.

Article IX. The catholic worſhip ſhall be exerciſed under the direction of the archbiſhops and biſhops in their dioceſes, and under that of the *curés*, in their pariſhes.

X. Every privilege derogating from eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction is aboliſhed.

XI. The archbiſhops and biſhops may, with the permiſſion of the government, eſtabliſh in their dioceſes cathedral chapters and ſeminaries. All other eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments are ſuppreſſed.

XII. Archbiſhops and biſhops may adopt the title of Citizen, or Monſieur, as they ſhall judge moſt fit; all other qualifications are forbidden.

Section II. Of the Archbiſhops, or Metropolitans.

Article XIII. The archbiſhops ſhall conſecrate and inſtal their ſuffragans. In caſe of failure, or refuſal on their part, their place ſhall be ſupplied by the eldeſt biſhop of the metropolitan diſtrict.

XIV. They ſhall watch over the maintenance of doctrine and diſcipline in the dioceſes dependent on their ſee.

XV. They ſhall hear and judge of complaints

plaints and appeals againſt the conduct and deciſions of the ſuffragan biſhops.

Section III. Of the Biſhops, the Vicars-General, and the Seminaries.

Article XVI. No perſon can be named a biſhop who is not a Frenchman, and who is not at leaſt thirty years of age.

XVII. Before the decree for his nomination is diſpatched, he ſhall be bound to produce an atteſtation of the correctneſs of his conduct and manners, furniſhed by the biſhop of that dioceſe in which he ſhall have exerciſed the functions of the miniſtry; he ſhall undergo an examination reſpecting his tenets, by a biſhop and two prieſts commiſſioned by the Chief Conſul, and who ſhall addreſs the reſult of their examination to the counſellor of ſtate who preſides over the department of eccleſiaſtical affairs.

XVIII. The prieſt, nominated by the Chief Conſul, ſhall endeavour without delay to procure inſtallation from the Pope; he ſhall be permitted to perform no function till the bull authorizing his inſtallation ſhall have received the ſanction of Government, and till he ſhall have taken in perſon the oath preſcribed by the convention entered into between the French government and the Holy See. This oath ſhall be taken to the Chief Conſul, and a minute of it ſhall be entered by the ſecretary of ſtate.

XIX. The biſhops ſhall nominate and inſtall the *curés*; they ſhall not however make public their appointment; nor ſhall they give them canonical inſtitution till their nomination ſhall have been agreed to by the Chief Conſul.

XX. They ſhall be bound to reſide in their dioceſes, and ſhall not be ſuffered to quit them without the permiſſion of the Chief Conſul.

XXI. Each biſhop ſhall be empowered to appoint two, and each archbiſhop three, vicars-general: they ſhall make choice of them from among thoſe prieſts who poſſeſs the requiſite qualifications for being biſhops.

XXII. They ſhall viſit annually in perſon a certain portion of their dioceſe; and within the ſpace of five years the whole of it. In caſe unavoidable circumſtances ſhall prevent them from making this viſit, it ſhall be made by a vicar-general.

XXIII. The biſhops ſhall be bound to organize their ſeminaries, and the rules of this organization ſhall be ſubmitted to the approbation of the Chief Conſul.

XXIV. Thoſe who ſhall be choſen teachers in theſe ſeminaries ſhall ſubſcribe the declaration made by the French clergy in 1682, and publiſhed by an edict of the ſame year. They ſhall limit themſelves to teach only the doctrine therein contained; and the biſhops ſhall addreſs a certificate of their abiding by this limitation, to the counſellor of ſtate who preſides over the eccleſiaſtical department.

XXV. The biſhops ſhall ſend every year to this counſellor of ſtate the names of the ſtudents of thoſe ſeminaries who are deſtined to the holy miniſtry.

XXVI. They ſhall appoint no eccleſiaſtic who does not poſſeſs a property of the annual value of 300 francs, unleſs he has attained the age of twenty-five years, and poſſeſs the qualities required by the canons of France.

The biſhops ſhall form no ordination before the number of perſons to be ordained has been ſubmitted to the government, and by them agreed to.

Section IV.—Of the Curés.

Article XXVII. The curés ſhall perform no eccleſiaſtical functions before they have taken, in the preſence of the prefect, the oath preſcribed by the convention entered into between the government and the holy ſee. A copy of this oath ſhall be made out by the ſecretary of the prefect-general, and regularly lodged with each party.

XXVIII. They ſhall be introduced to the poſſeſſion of their benefice either by a curé, or by a prieſt whom the biſhop ſhall point out.

XXIX. They ſhall be bound to reſide in their reſpective pariſhes.

XXX. The curés ſhall be directly ſubject to the biſhops in the exerciſe of their functions.

XXXI. The vicars, and the aſſiſtants performing their duties, ſhall be under the ſuperintendance and direction of the curés.

They ſhall be approved by the biſhop, and liable to be recalled by his authority.

XXXII. No foreigner ſhall be employed in the functions of the eccleſiaſtical miniſtry, without the permiſſion of the government.

XXXIII. Every eccleſiaſtic, though a Frenchman, is forbidden the exerciſe of eccleſiaſtical functions, unleſs connected with ſome dioceſe.

XXXIV. No prieſt ſhall quit his dioceſe to ſerve in another, without the permiſſion of his biſhop.

Section V.—Of the Cathedral Chapters, and the Government of the Dioceſes, during the Vacancy of the See.

Article XXXV. The archbiſhops and biſhops who ſhall wiſh to exerciſe the power which is given them, by eſtabliſhing chapters, ſhall make no appointment without having previouſly obtained the authority of the government, not only for the eſtabliſhment itſelf, but for the number and choice of the eccleſiaſtics by whom they are to be formed.

XXXVI. During the vacancy of the ſee, the metropolitan, or, in his ſtead, the oldeſt of the ſuffragan biſhops, ſhall watch over the governments of the dioceſes.

The vicars-general of theſe dioceſes ſhall continue their functions after the death of the biſhop, till the inſtallation of his ſucceſſor.

XXXVII. It ſhall be the duty of the metropolitans and the cathedral chapters to communicate

communicate to the government information of the vacancy of ſees, and the ſteps which may have been taken for the government of vacant dioceſes.

XXXVIII. The vicar-general, who ſhall govern during the vacancy, as well as the metropolitans and conſtituent members of chapters, ſhall ſuffer no innovation to be introduced into the uſages and cuſtoms of the dioceſes.

Title III.—Of Worſhip.

Article XXXIX. There ſhall be only one liturgy, and one catechiſm, for all the catholic churches of France.

XL. No curé ſhall appoint extraordinary public prayers in his pariſh, without the ſpecial permiſſion of the biſhop.

XLI. No feſtival, with the exception of the ſabbath, ſhall be eſtabliſhed without the permiſſion of government.

XLII. The eccleſiaſtics ſhall uſe, in the performance of religious ceremonies, the habits and ornaments ſuitable to their titles.

They ſhall in no caſe, or under any pretence, aſſume the colour and the diſtinctive marks reſerved to the biſhops.

XLIII. All eccleſiaſtics ſhall dreſs according to the French faſhion, and in black. The biſhops ſhall add to this coſtume the paſtoral croſs, and violet ſtockings.

XLIV. Domeſtic chapels and oratorios, for the accommodation of individuals, ſhall not be eſtabliſhed without the expreſs permiſſion of the government, granted on the application of the biſhop.

XLV. No religious ceremony ſhall be ſolemnized without the temples conſecrated to the catholic worſhip, in places deſtined to different forms of worſhip.

XLVI. The ſame temple ſhall be excluſively conſecrated to the ſame ſyſtem of worſhip.

XLVII. There ſhall be in the different cathedrals and parochial churches, a place ſpecially appointed for the civil and military authorities.

XLVIII. The biſhop ſhall concert with the prefect the means of calling the faithful to religious worſhip by public bells, which are to be rung on no other occaſion, without the permiſſion of the local police.

XLIX. When the government ſhall appoint public prayers, the biſhops ſhall concert with the prefect, and the military commandant of the place, the day, the hour, and the manner in which theſe regulations are to be carried into effect.

L. The ſolemn inſtructions known under the appellation of *ſermons*, and thoſe diſtinguiſhed under the name *de ſtations*, at the time of Advent and Lent, ſhall not be delivered but by prieſts who have obtained the ſpecial authority of the biſhop.

LI. The curés in the ordinary exerciſe of their parochial duties ſhall pray for, and ſhall cauſe prayers to be offered up in behalf of the proſperity of the French republic, and the ſafety of the French Conſuls.

LII. They ſhall introduce into their inſtructions no cenſure, direct or indirect, either of individuals or of other forms of worſhip authorized by the ſtate.

LIII. In their pulpits they ſhall introduce no publication foreign to the exerciſe of public worſhip, till it has at leaſt received the authority of the government.

LIV. The nuptial benediction ſhall be given to thoſe only who ſhall prove in due form, that their marriage has been contracted before a civil magiſtrate.

LV. The regiſters kept by the miniſters of religion, not being founded upon any thing but the adminiſtration of the ſacraments, are in no caſe to ſupply the regiſters appointed by the law to aſcertain the civil condition of the French people.

LVI. In all eccleſiaſtical and religious acts, the equinoctial calendar eſtabliſhed by the laws of the republic is to be continued, and particular days ſhall retain the names which they poſſeſs in the ſolſtitial calendar.

LVII. The day of repoſe for the public functionaries ſhall be Sunday.

Title IV,—Of the Arrangement of Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Pariſhes, Edifices appropriated to public Worſhip, and the Salaries of the Clergy.

Section I.—Of the Arrangement of Archbiſhops and Biſhops.

Article LVIII. There ſhall be in France ten archbiſhops and fifty biſhops.

LIX. The arrangement of the archbiſhoprics and dioceſes ſhall be made in conformity to the ſubjoined plan.

Section II.—Of the Arrangement of Pariſhes.

Article LX. There ſhall be at leaſt one pariſh within the juriſdiction of a juſtice of peace. There ſhall be, beſides eſtabliſhed as many ſubſidiary places of worſhip as circumſtances may require.

LXI. Each biſhop, in concert with the prefect, ſhall regulate the number and extent of theſe ſubſidiary eſtabliſhments: the plan formed ſhall be ſubmitted to the inſpection of the government, and ſhall not be put into execution without its authority.

LXII. No portion of the French territory ſhall be formed into a diſtrict, ſubject to the adminiſtration of a curé, or to any ſubſidiary eſtabliſhment, without the expreſs authority of government.

LXIII. The prieſts ſerving in theſe ſubſidiary eſtabliſhments are to be named by the biſhops.

Section III.—Of the Salaries of the Clergy.

Article LXIV. The ſalary of the archbiſhops is to be 15,000 francs (about 625l. ſterling.)

LXV. The biſhops are to receive 10,000 francs (about 420 ſterling.)

LXVI. The curés are divided into two claſſes. The ſalary of the curés of the firſt claſs

claſs is to be 1500 francs (about 62l. ſterling;) that of the ſecond claſs is to be 1000 francs (about 42l. ſterling.)

LXVII. The penſions they enjoy according to the regulations of the Conſtituent Aſſembly ſhall be deducted from their ſalaries.

The general councils of the larger communes ſhall be empowered to grant them an augmentation of ſalary, ſuch as circumſtances may require.

LXVIII. The vicars, and thoſe performing their functions, ſhall be choſen from among the eccleſiaſtics receiving penſions, in conformity to the laws of the Conſtituent Aſſembly.

The amount of theſe penſions, and the produce of oblations ſhall conſtitute their ſalary.

LXIX. The biſhops ſhall form a plan of regulations relative to the offerings which the miniſters of religion ſhall be authorized to receive for the adminiſtration of the ſacraments. The plan of the regulations furniſhed by the biſhops ſhall not be publiſhed or otherwiſe put into execution till they have received the approbation of the government.

LXX. Every eccleſiaſtic now receiving a penſion from the ſtate ſhall be deprived of it on refuſing, without ſufficient reaſon, to take upon him the functions which he is required to diſcharge.

LXXI. The general councils of the departments are authorized to procure for the biſhops and archbiſhops ſuitable places of reſidence.

LXXII. The parſonages and gardens pertaining to them which have not been alienated, ſhall be reſtored to the curés, and thoſe officiating in the ſubſidiary places of worſhip. In caſes where theſe parſonages cannot be procured, the general councils of the *commune* are authorized to procure for them a ſuitable lodging and garden.

LXXIII. The foundations which have for their object the maintenance of religion and the exerciſe of public worſhip, are to conſiſt only of funds appointed by the ſtate; they are to be accepted by the dioceſe and biſhop, and are not to be enforced without the authority of the government.

LXXIV. The fixed property, except the buildings deſtined to the accommodation of the miniſter, is not to be affected by eccleſiaſtical titles, or poſſeſſed by the miniſters of religion in conſequence of their functions.

Section IV.—Of the Edifices appropriated to public Worſhip.

Article LXXV. The buildings formerly appropriated to the catholic worſhip, which are now at the diſpoſal of the nation, ſhall be given up to the diſpoſition of the biſhops by decrees of the prefect of the department: a copy of theſe decrees ſhall be addreſſed to the counſellor of ſtate who is intruſted with the regulation of religious affairs.

LXXVI. Offices ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of ſuperintending the ſupport and preſervation of temples, and the adminiſtration of charitable contributions.

LXXVII. In thoſe pariſhes where there exiſts no buildings fit for being employed as a place of religious worſhip, the biſhop ſhall conſult with the prefect reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a ſuitable edifice.

Table of the Arrangement of the new Archbiſhoprics and Biſhoprics of France.

Paris—This archbiſhopric ſhall comprehend the department of the Seine.
Troyes—l'Aube and l'Yonne.
Amiens—la Somme and l'Oiſe.
Soiſons—l'Aiſne.
Arras—le Pas de Calais.
Cambray—le Nord.
Verſailles—Seine-et-Oiſe, Eure-et-Loire.
Meaux—Seine-et-Marne, Marne.
Orleans—Loiret, Loire-et-Cher.

Malines—*Archbiſhopric*—les deux Nettes, la Dyle.
Namur—Sambre-et-Meuſe.
Tourney—Jemmappe.
Aix-la-Chapelle—la Roer, Rhin-et-Moſelle.
Treves—la Sarre.
Gand—l'Eſcaut, la Lys.
Liege—Meuſe-Inferieure, Ourthe.
Mayence—Mont Tonnerre.

Beſançon—*Archbiſhopric*—Haute-Saone, le Doubs, le Jura.
Autun—Saone-et-Loire, la Nievre.
Metz—la Moſelle, les Forets, les Ardennes.
Straſbourg—Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin.
Nancy—la Meuſe, la Meurthe, les Voſges.
Dijon—Cote-d'Or, Haute-Marne.

Lyons—*Archbiſhopric*—le Rhone, la Loire, l'Ain.
Mende—l'Ardiche, la Lozere.
Grenoble—l'Iſere.
Valence—la Drome.
Chambery—le Mont-blanc, le Leman.

Aix—*Archbiſhopric*—le Var, les Bouches-du-Rhone.
Nice—Alpes Maritimes.
Avignon—Gard, Vaucluſe.
Ajaccio—le Galo, le Liamone.
Digne—Hautes-Alpes, Baſſes-Alpes.

Toulouſe—*Archbiſhopric*—Haute-Garonne, Arriége.
Cahors—le Lot, l'Aveyron.
Montpellier—le Herault, le Tarn.
Carcaſſonne—l'Aude, les Pyrennées.
Agen—Lot-et-Garonne, le Gers.
Baionne—les Landes, Hautes-Pyrennées, Baſſes-Pyrennées.

Bordeaux—*Archbiſhopric*—la Gironde.
Poitiers—les deux Sevres, la Vienne.
La Rochelle—la Charente-Inferieure, la Vendée.
Angoulême—la Charente, la Dordogne.

Bourges—*Archbiſhopric*—le Cher, l'Indre.
Clermont—l'Allier, le Puy-de Dome.
Saint-Flour—la Haute-Loire, le Cantal.
Limoges

Limoges—la Creuſe, la Correze, la Haute Vienne.
Tours—Archbiſhopric—Indre-et-Loire.
Le Mans—Sarthe, Mayenne.
Angers—Maine-et-Loire.
Nantes—Loire-Inferieure.
Rennes—Ille-et-Vilaine.
Vannes—le Morbihan.
Saint Brieux—Côtes-du-Nord.
Quimper—le Finiſtere.
Rouen—Archbiſhopric—la Seine-Inferieure.
Coutances—la Manche.
Bayeux—le Calvados.
Seez—l'Orne.
Evreux—l'Eure.

Articles relative to the Proteſtant Religion.

Title I.—General Diſpoſitions applicable to all Proteſtant Communions,

Article I. No individual ſhall officiate as a miniſter of religion who is not by birth a Frenchman.

II. Neither the Proteſtant churches nor their miniſters ſhall have any connexion with a foreign power or authority.

III. The paſtors and miniſters of the different Proteſtant communions ſhall pray for the proſperity of the French Republic and the ſafety of the Conſuls.

IV. No doctrinal deciſion or formulary, under the title of a *Confeſſion*, or under any other title, ſhall be publiſhed or become a ſubject of inſtruction before its publication has been authoriſed by the government.

V. No change ſhall take place in the forms of their dicipline without the ſame authority.

VI. The council of ſtate ſhall take cognizance of all the plans formed by their miniſters, and of all the diſſenſions which may ariſe among them.

VII. It ſhall be underſtood, that to the ſupport of paſtors of conſiſtorial churches, the property of theſe churches ſhall be applied, as well as the oblations eſtabliſhed by uſage and by poſitive regulations.

VIII. The regulations applied to the ſpecific articles of the Catholic worſhip reſpecting the liberty of endowments, and the nature of the property which can be the object of them, ſhall be common to the Proteſtant churches.

IX. There ſhall be two academies or ſeminaries in the eaſt of France for the inſtruction of the miniſters of the Confeſſion of Augſburg.

X. There ſhall be a ſeminary at Geneva for the inſtruction of the miniſters of the Reformed Churches.

XI. The profeſſors in all the academies or ſeminaries ſhall be nominated by the Chief Conſul.

XII. No perſon ſhall be elected a miniſter or paſtor of any church of the Confeſſion of Augſburg, who has not ſtudied during a fixed period in one of the French ſeminaries appointed for miniſters of this perſuaſion, and who ſhall not produce a certificate in due form of his capacity and regular conduct during the continuance of his ſtudies.

XIII. No perſon is to be elected a miniſter or paſtor of the Reformed Church without having ſtudied in the ſeminary of Geneva, and without producing a certificate of the deſcriptions pointed out in the preceding article.

XIV. The regulations reſpecting the adminiſtration and internal police of theſe ſeminaries, the number and the qualifications of the profeſſors, the mode of inſtruction, the ſubjects which are taught, together with the form of the certificates of application, good conduct, and capacity, are to be approved of by the government.

TITLE II.

Section I.—Of the Reformed Churches.—Of the general Organization of theſe Churches.

Art. XV. The Reformed Churches of France ſhall have paſtors, local conſiſtories, and ſynods.

XVI. There ſhall be a conſiſtorial church for every 6000 individuals of the ſame communion.

XVII. Five conſiſtorial churches ſhall form a ſynod.

Section II.—Of Paſtors and local Conſiſtories.

Art. XVIII. The conſiſtory of each church ſhall be compoſed of the paſtor or paſtors officiating in that church, and of a certain number of aged and reſpectable laymen choſen from among that claſs of citizens paying the greateſt ſhare of public contributions: their number ſhall not be under ten nor above twelve.

XIX. The number of miniſters or paſtors in one conſiſtorial church ſhall not be augmented without the authority of the government.

XX. The members of the conſiſtory ſhall watch over the maintenance of diſcipline, the application of the property of the church, as well as the funds ariſing from charitable contributions.

XXI. The paſtor, or the oldeſt of the paſtors, ſhall be the preſident of the conſiſtorial aſſembles: the office of ſecretary ſhall be filled by one of the elders.

XXII. The ordinary conſiſtorial aſſemblies ſhall continue to be held on the days pointed out by long practice.

The extraordinary aſſemblies ſhall not be held without the permiſſion of the ſub-prefect, or of the mayor in his abſence.

XXIII. Every two years one half of the elders of the conſiſtory ſhall be renewed. At this period the elders in office ſhall fix upon an equal number of Proteſtant citizens, heads of families, and choſen from among thoſe paying the largeſt contribution to the ſtate in the *commune* where the conſiſtory is ſituated, and proceed to a new election: thoſe going out are capable of being re-elected.

XXIV. In

XXIV. In thoſe churches, where there is at preſent no conſiſtory, one ſhall be formed by the election of 25 heads of Proteſtant families paying the largeſt contributions to the ſtate. This election ſhall not take place without the authority, and unleſs in the preſence of the prefect or ſub-prefect.

XXV. Paſtors can only be depoſed after the reaſons of ſuch depoſition have been confirmed by the government.

XXVI. In caſe of the deceaſe, the voluntary reſignation, or the confirmed depoſition of a paſtor, the conſiſtory ſhall, according to the 18th article, chooſe one to fill his place by a majority of voices.

The title of election ſhall be preſented to the Firſt Conſul by the counſellor of ſtate intruſted with the management of religious affairs, for the purpoſe of receiving his approbation.

After this approbation is given, he cannot enter upon the exerciſe of his functions till he has taken before the prefect the oath exacted of the miniſters of the Catholic worſhip.

XXVII. All the paſtors now employed are proviſionally confirmed.

XXVIII. No church ſhall extend from one department to another.

Section III.—Of Synods.

Art. XXIX. Each ſynod ſhall conſiſt of a paſtor and an elder from each church.

XXX. The ſynods ſhall ſuperintend the celebration of public worſhip, the doctrines that are taught, and the conduct of religious affairs. All their deciſions, of whatever deſcription, ſhall be ſubmitted to the approbation of government.

XXXI. The ſynods ſhall not aſſemble without the permiſſion of government. Previous notice ſhall be given to the counſellor of ſtate intruſted with the management of religious matters, of the ſubjects which are to be diſcuſſed. The aſſembly ſhall be held in preſence of the prefect or ſub-prefect, and a copy of the minutes of the deliberations ſhall be addreſſed to the counſellor of ſtate abovementioned, who ſhall, with all poſſible ſpeed, tranſmit a report to the government.

XXXII. The meetings of the ſynod ſhall not be prolonged beyond ſix days.

TITLE III.—*Of the Organization of the Churches of the Confeſſion of Augſburg.*

Section I.—General Regulations.

Article XXXIII. The churches of the Confeſſion of Augſburg ſhall have paſtors, local conſiſtories, inſpections, and general conſiſtories.

Section II.—Of the Miniſters, Paſtors, and local Conſiſtories of each Church.

Article XXXIV. With reſpect to paſtors, the regulation of the conſiſtorial churches, which was preſcribed by the 2d Section of the preceding Title as applicable to the Reformed paſtors and churches, is to be obſerved.

Section III.—Of Inſpections.

Article XXXV. The churches of the Confeſſion of Augſburg ſhall be ſubject to Inſpections.

XXXVI. Five conſiſtorial churches ſhall form the bounds of an Inſpection.

XXXVII. Each Inſpection ſhall be compoſed of a miniſter and an elder from each church of the diſtrict. It ſhall not aſſemble without the permiſſion of the government. At its firſt meeting, the oldeſt of the miniſters of the diſtrict ſhall preſide. Each Inſpection ſhall chooſe two laymen and one clergyman, who ſhall take the title of Inſpector, and whoſe duty it ſhall be to watch over the conduct of the miniſters, and to preſerve good order in the different churches: the choice of the inſpector and the two laymen ſhall be confirmed by the Firſt Conſul.

XXXVIII. The Inſpection ſhall not aſſemble without the authority of government, in preſence of the prefect or ſub-prefect, or without having given previous intelligence to the counſellor of ſtate, whoſe buſineſs it is to watch over religious affairs, of the ſubjects that are to come under diſcuſſion.

XXXIX. The inſpector ſhall viſit the churches of his diſtrict, and he may adopt the aſſiſtance of the two laymen named with him, as often as circumſtances ſhall appear to require. He ſhall be charged with the convocation of the General Aſſembly of Inſpection, no decree of which, however, ſhall be put in force till it has received the approbation of the government.

Section IV.—Of general Conſiſtories.

Article XL. There ſhall be three general conſiſtories: one at Straſburgh for the Proteſtants of the Confeſſion of Augſburg, belonging to the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine; the ſecond at Mentz, for thoſe of the departments of Laſſare and Mont Tonnerre; and the third at Cologne, for thoſe of the department of the Rhine and Moſelle, and la Roer.

XLI. Each conſiſtory ſhall be formed of one lay preſident, of two eccleſiaſtical inſpectors, and a deputy from each inſpection: the preſident and the two eccleſiaſtical inſpectors ſhall be nominated by the Chief Conſul. The preſident ſhall take the ſame oath before the Chief Conſul, or a public functionary delegated for that purpoſe, which is impoſed upon the miniſters of the Catholic religion: the two eccleſiaſtical inſpectors and the lay members ſhall have the ſame oath adminiſtered to them by the preſident.

XLII. The general conſiſtory ſhall not be permitted to aſſemble without the conſent of the government, and unleſs in preſence of the prefect or ſub-prefect, and after a notification of the ſubjects in diſcuſſion, as deſcribed in former articles.

XLIII. During the interval between the different meetings, there ſhall be a directory, compoſed of the preſident, of the oldeſt of the two

two eccleſiaſtical inſpectors, and of three laymen, one of whom ſhall be nominated by the Chief Conſul; the two others ſhall be choſen by the general conſiſtory.

XLIV. The privileges of the general conſiſtory and the directory ſhall continue to be directed by the cuſtoms and regulations of the churches of the Confeſſion of Augſburg, in all points which have not been formally fixed by the laws of the republic or the preſent articles.

The French journals of the 7th of May contain a meſſage from the Conſuls to the Legiſlative bodies, communicating the Treaty of Amiens for their approbation. It takes a general review of the preſent ſtate of Europe, and enumerates the benefits France has conferred on her allies; laments the diſorders of the Helvetic Republic, and inſinuates that it may be neceſſary for foreign powers to interfere to extinguiſh the troubles of that country. The Tribunate has paſſed a reſolution, "that ſome ſplendid pledge of national gratitude ſhall be decreed to Bonaparte," to whom the general made an appropriate anſwer.

It does not appear that any commercial treaty has been negociated between this country and France during the reſidence of Mr. Jackſon at Paris, who was ſuppoſed by many perſons to have been diſpatched for that expreſs purpoſe; nor is there any expectation that any ſuch inſtrument will be negociated. There ſeems to be a great averſion on the part of the French Government to ſuch an interchange of commercial intercourſe with regard to Great Britain; or rather, as is ſuſpected, Bonaparte intends, in a ſhort time, to benefit the trade of his own country, by propoſing to the Britiſh Government, either that the very heavy duties on French brandies, ſilks, lawns, and other articles of French manufacture, ſhall be mitigated, or that equal, or even heavier, imports ſhall be laid upon the manufactures of this country on their being landed in France. That he has ſome private and cogent reaſons for his conduct in this reſpect towards Great Britain, is eaſily aſcertainable from the fact, that every former commercial treaty is recognized with every ſtate with which the French Government has lately negociated, excepting Great Britain.

The Paris journals of the 11th of May contained the moſt important intelligence. Bonaparte proceeds in the raſh career of ambition which he has been ſo rapidly purſuing, and has extorted from the Conſervative Senate his re-election to the Chief Conſulſhip for another term of ten years. But, not ſatisfied with this limitation, in the name of the Conſuls, he has publiſhed a decree, that a propoſition ſhall be ſubmitted to the vote of the French people, whether he ſhall not be elected for life? In the preſent degraded ſituation of the French, there is no doubt of his being able to force this meaſure upon them; but he may perhaps find, that he has proceeded too rapidly and too inſidiouſly to ſovereign power! Some of his creatures have ſince had the impudence to propoſe, that, beſides being Conſul for life, he ſhall have the power to nominate his ſucceſſor! And one man has actually publiſhed a book to prove that he ought to take the title of Emperor of the Gauls! Whether the adviſers of theſe follies are really ſtimulated by a fawning ſpirit, or whether they deſign to bring diſgrace and ruin upon Bonaparte, it is difficult to determine.

General Menou has arrived at Paris, and has been preſented to the Firſt Conſul, who gave him the moſt diſtinguiſhed reception: General Menou ſaid to him—"Conſul, in coming into your preſence, I feel a ſtrong renewal of my regret at having witneſſed the loſs of your fineſt Conqueſt." "The fate of battles (replied the Firſt Conſul) is uncertain. You did every thing that could be expected, after the unfortunate affair of the 21ſt of March, from a man of courage and experience. Your long reſiſtance at Alexandria contributed to the ſucceſsful iſſue of the preliminaries of London," &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The parliamentary proceedings have been as follows: The bank is reſtrained from the iſſue of caſh till March 1ſt, 1803.

By accounts laid before the Houſe of Commons, it appears that in the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1802, the amount of the permanent taxes impoſed prior to the year 1793 was - - - - £. 13,221,682

The amount of thoſe impoſed ſince 1793 was - - - 8,987,294

Total £. 22,208,976

To the taxes impoſed ſince 1793, however, are to be added the 4,000,000l. propoſed by Mr. Addington, making within a trifle of 13,000,000. So that the amount of permanent taxes occaſioned by this war, almoſt equals the accumulation of taxes occaſioned by all the wars ſince the Revolution.

By the parochial returns of the clergy, of the number of acres under tillage, which however, are far from correct, it appears that there were nearly 7,000,000 of acres

of corn grown in England in the year 1801.

In both Houſes of Parliament the Definitive Treaty has laid the foundation of ſeveral debates; and if much conteſt have not taken place, much harangue has at leaſt been employed. The partizans who conſtitute the new Oppoſition are determined to ſpin out the diſcuſſion to as great a length as poſſible, and Mr. Windham has been the champion appointed to diſplay the errors of the Miniſtry in the late negociation.

It is impoſſible to give even the analyſis of the ajourned debate that took place the 13th and 14th of May, on the Definitive Treaty, in the Houſe of Commons. All we can pretend to do is, to offer a brief ſketch of the general impreſſion which the different arguments have made upon our own mind, and the effect they appear to have had upon the public. And here the moſt prominent fact that has ſtruck us, is the weakneſs of the Miniſtry as to the talents of good ſpeaking, and eſpecially of reply. In the Lower Houſe the taſk has fallen, almoſt excluſively, upon Lord Hawkeſbury; while in the Upper, nothing worthy of a reply has occurred to us; for a few diſjointed obſervations which have fallen from the Lords Pelham and Hobart, are ſcarcely entitled to ſuch an appellation. The next thing we have to notice is, the virtual or voluntary reſignation of every commendatory epithet which was applied to the Peace, by the Miniſtry themſelves, on its firſt reſtoration.

The attack was chiefly conducted by Mr. Windham—Lord Hawkeſbury ſpoke at great length and with much ability. He maintained that the peace conſulted all the beſt intereſts of the country, and was ſuch as it was wiſe in us to conclude. We cannot follow the Right Hon. Member through his particular arguments in favour of the treaty, which he defended with his uſual ability. He concluded by propoſing as an amendment, another addreſs different from Mr. Windham's, ſtating, "that his faithful Commons having approved of the preliminaries of peace which had been laid before the Houſe, and being ſatisfied of his Majeſty's paternal care for his people, had alſo approved of the Definitive Treaty; that they hoped the ſame would be preſerved inviolably, and that as far in them lay, they would endeavour to ſupport the ſame, and to preſerve the bleſſings of peace, and cultivate friendſhip with all foreign powers; and that they would, in the proſecution of theſe principles, ſupport with loyalty and affection the dignity of his Majeſty's crown and ſacred perſon." The Houſe then propoſed to divide on the two different addreſſes, when there appeared for the addreſs of Mr. Windham, Ayes 20, Noes, 276; majority, 256. The queſtion was then put on Lord Hawkeſbury's amendment, which was carried without a diviſion.

Mr. Addington, on the 17th of May, roſe to conſider of the ſeveral acts for eſtabliſhing the Sinking Fund. He had on a former occaſion ſtated the tendency of the reſolutions, and they had received the general approbation of the Houſe, and of the country; and if the Committee would allow him to bring in a Bill founded thereon, they would in its ſtages through the Houſe have an opportunity of fully diſcuſſing the plan propoſed for liquidating the National Debt. He then moved "That it was the opinion of the Committee, that the ſeveral ſums granted to his Majeſty, under the Act for the Reduction of the National Debt, ſhould be conſolidated under one Act; which was agreed to. He then moved, that a ſum not exceeding 200,000l. per annum, bearing compound intereſt, be granted to his Majeſty from and after the 25th of January, 1803, to be applied by the Commiſſioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, &c.

Mr. W. Boyd entered into a variety of complicated ſtatements, and obſerved that 14 or 15 years would at leaſt elapſe before the country would feel any benefit from the meaſure, but then it would have a moſt rapid effect. He ſubmitted it to the Houſe whether the plan might not be ſo changed as to afford immediate relief. Mr. Pitt obſerved, if the old Sinking Fund was to accumulate with the new, at compound intereſt, in about 15 years the effect would be prodigious. Mr. Tierney was of opinion that the relief to the country ſhould not be deferred to 14 or 15 years, but take place ſooner.

A ſubſcription has been opened at Lloyd's Coffee Houſe, for erecting a ſtatue to the Right Hon. William Pitt, late firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the diſtinguiſhed and valuable ſervices which he rendered to his country during the courſe of his able and upright Adminiſtration. There is no doubt but every ſupporter of the late "juſt and neceſſary war" will gladly contribute "his laſt guinea" to do honour to the heaven-born Miniſter; and the Right Hon. Gentleman himſelf muſt receive this mark of public approbation with particular ſatisfaction, from a conſciouſneſs of its being juſtly merited. To the country at large, indeed, no monument is neceſſary to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Pitt's Admi-

Adminiſtration; its effects are, and will continue to be, felt for ages. Since, however, ſuch a monument is thought neceſſary, we truſt that his ſervices will be ſpecifically detailed on its baſe; ſuch as plunging his country into a "bloody and expenſive war," adding 260,000,000 to the National Debt, exerting every means to abridge the liberty of the ſubject, reducing corruption to a complete ſyſtem, &c.

By inſpecting the liſt of ſubſcribers to the ſtatue, it will however be ſeen, that they are only paying off a debt of gratitude, ſince many of them owe their enormous fortunes to the lucrative jobs in which, through his favour, they were concerned, and almoſt all of them have been individually obliged by the Ex-miniſter at the expence of the nation.

Supplement to the Table of Towns in our laſt.

On account of the peculiarity in the mode of making up the Report of the Houſe of Commons, the following places did not appear in the Liſt of Towns, and they were conſequently omitted in the Liſt of Cities and Towns, whoſe population exceeds five thouſand, and which Liſt was inſerted in the laſt Monthly Magazine. We believe the preſent Liſt together with the former one will be found to include every Town in England and Wales, without exception, which contains five thouſand inhabitants and upwards.

Cities and Towns.	*Inhabited Houſes.*	*By how many Families occupied.*	*Uninhabited Houſes.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total of Perſons.*
Stockport - -	2572	2965	126	6983	7847	14,830
Bolton, Great, - -	2454	2509	56	5924	6625	12,594
Wolverhampton -	2344	3087	190	6207	6358	12,565
Oldham - - -	1212	1464	19	5946	6078	12,024
Blackburn - - -	2339	2405	13	5559	6421	11,980
Preſton - - -	2169	2347	62	5415	6472	11,887
Quick (Yorkſhire) -	1215	1873	92	5496	5169	10,665
Warrington - -	2258	2315	38	4780	5787	10,567
Walſal - - -	1984	2084	185	5274	5125	10,399
Dudley - - -	1922	2170	118	4909	5198	10,107
Woolwich - -	1341	2556	21	4476	5350	9826
Spotland (Lancaſhire)	1672	1707	123	4430	4601	9031
Halifax - - -	1913	1935	62	3976	4910	8886
Frome - - -	1653	1853	56	4084	4664	8748
Wakefield - - - -	1721	1792	81	3701	4430	8131
Shields, South, - -	1260	2225	3	3274	4834	8108
Wellington - -	1467	1576	13	3796	3735	7531
Shields, North, - -	891	2024	3	2972	4308	7280
Huddersfield - -	1376	1456	22	3619	3649	7268
Bury - - - -	1341	1400	43	3442	3630	7072
Bilſton - - - -	1246	1268	55	3433	3481	6914
Tiverton - - -	1221	1397	101	3001	3504	6505
Bradford (Yorkſhire)	1317	1393	51	2987	3406	6393
Barton - - -	1051	1150	22	3070	3127	6197
Biſhop Wearmouth -	844	1603	46	2706	3420	6126
Mansfield - -	1201	1258	44	2798	3190	5988
Trowbridge - -	1018	1073	67	2552	3247	5799
Hunſlet - - -	1205	1258	64	2828	2971	5799
Croydon - -	1020	1115	54	2761	2982	5743
Workington - -	1160	1375	21	2453	3263	5716
Elleſmere - -	1009	1117	26	2733	2820	5553
Stroud - - -	1033	1355	15	2602	2820	5422
Shepton Mallet - -	1105	1191	49	2310	2794	5104
Hinckley - - -	919	966	11	2597	2473	5070

A Liſt

A Liſt of the COUNTY TOWNS *in England and Wales whoſe Population is leſs than Five Thouſand.*

County Towns.	*Inhabited Houſes.*	*By how many Families occupied.*	*Uninhabited Houſes.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total of Perſons.*
Chicheſter - -	821	1017	10	2091	2653	4744
Bedford - - -	783	975	17	1712	2236	3948
Stafford - - -	710	802	13	1921	1977	3898
Launceſton - -	465	947	3	1466	2218	3684
Hertford - - -	529	666	13	1762	1598	3360
Monmouth - -	638	743	39	1512	1833	3345
Dolgelly (Merioneth)	630	730	28	1326	1623	2949
Haverfordweſt - -	593	722	20	1097	1783	2880
Pool (Montgom.) -	530	661	13	1305	1567	2872
Cardiff - - -	314	413	13	852	1018	1870
Guilford - - -	464	579	19	1242	1312	2634
Buckingham - -	551	617	14	1180	1425	2605
Brecon - - -	499	586	41	1123	1453	2576
Dorcheſter - -	344	515	9	1078	1324	2402
Denbigh - - -	534	590	18	1061	1330	2391
Huntingdon - -	350	350	6	993	1042	2035
New Radnor - -	359	390	20	951	970	1921
Cardigan - - -	415	430	20	789	1122	1911
Carnarvon - -	304	336	0	828	942	1770
Beaumaris - - -	267	288	2	659	917	1576

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Between the 20th of April and the 20th of May.

☞ *In Conſequence of a Regulation of the* STAMP-OFFICE, *the Periodical Publications are henceforward prohibited from adding the* PRICE *of New Works and the* NAME *of the Publiſher, unleſs the Stamp-duty of three Shillings is paid for every Book to which ſuch Particulars are annexed. We are therefore under the Neceſſity of omitting the* PRICE *and the* NAME *of the Publiſher, except when we are paid the three Shillings, by the Proprietor or Publiſher, for the Addition of thoſe Particulars.*

AGRICULTURE.

Gleanings in Ireland, particularly reſpecting its Agriculture, Mines, and Fiſheries, by R. Fraſer, eſq.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture on Subjects relative to the Huſbandry, &c. of the Country, 4to. 290 pages.

Obſervations on the Converſion of Paſture Lands into Tillage, and relaying the ſame into Paſture. Alſo on the Utility of applying the Potatoe as Food for Sheep. To which is added, a Copy of a Letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the late propoſed Meaſure of permitting Starch, manufactured from Potatoes, to be exempted from the Revenue Duties, by Nehemiah Bartley, Secretary to the Bath Agricultural Society.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Touſſaint Louverture, of St. Domingo. Tranſlated from the French of M. Dubroca.

Life of Poggio Braccolini, by the Rev. W. Shepherd, 4to.

DIVINITY.

The Laſt Days of a Perſon who *had been* one of Thomas Pain's Diſciples, and who departed

parted this Life on the 11th of Feb. 1802, by William Wait, A. B.

DRAMA.

Oberon; or, Huon de Bourdeaux, a Maſk; and Oreſtes, a Tragedy, by W. Sotheby, Eſq.

Henry and Almeria, a Tragedy, by Andrew Birrell.

The Faſhionable Friends, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Prologue by the Hon. C. R. Spencer, and the Epilogue by the Hon. W. Lamb.

EDUCATION.

Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Vincent's Defence of Public Education; with an Attempt to ſtate fairly the Queſtion—Whether the Religious Inſtruction, and Moral Conduct, of the Riſing Generation, are ſufficiently provided for in our Schools and Univerſities; together with the Sentiments of ſeveral late Writers and others on this important Subject; by a Layman.

Elements of the French Grammar, by Lewis Catty, French Maſter to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

GEOGRAPHY.

Modern Geography; A Deſcription of Kingdoms, &c. with the Seas and Iſles in all Parts of the World, including the moſt recent Diſcoveries and Political Alterations, by John Pinkerton. An Aſtronomical Introduction, by the Rev. S. Vince. To the whole are added, Liſts of the beſt Maps, and Books of Travels in all Languages. 2 large vols. 4to. with numerous Maps, forming an Univerſal Modern Atlas.

HISTORY.

Hiſtory of the Reign of George III. from his Acceſſion to the Peace of 1783, by John Adolphus, 3 vols. 8vo.

LAW.

Reports in the Court of Exchequer during the 41ſt Year of George III. by Robert Foreſt, Barriſter at Law, Part 1.

MEDICAL.

Commentaries on the Hiſtory and Cure of Diſeaſes, by William Heberden, M. D. 8vo.

A Fourth Diſſertation on Fever, containing the Hiſtory of, and Remedies to be employed in irregular Intermitting Fevers, by George Fordyce, M. D. 8vo.

References to the Bones, for the Uſe of Anatomical Schools, by Benjamin B. Simons, M. D. 8vo.

An Account of an Ophthalmia, which appeared in the Second Regiment of Argyleſhire Fencibles, in the Months of January, February, March, and April, 1802; with ſome Obſervations on the Egyptian Ophthalmia; —by Arthur Edmonſton, ſurgeon.

MILITARY.

The Statutes for the Firſt Department of the Royal Military College, printed by Authority.

MISCELLANIES.

Debrett's Peerage of England, Scotland and Ireland, corrected to May 12th 1802; containing an Account of all the Peers, whether by Summons or Creation; Family Names and Titles of Eldeſt Sons; a complete and alphabetical Arrangement of their Mottoes, with Tranſlations; Extinct and Forfeited Peerages; an Account of the different Orders of Knighthood, with a Liſt of Perſons who have received the Honour of Knighthood during the preſent Reign, &c. &c. &c. two neat pocket volumes.

The Spirit of Anti-Jacobiniſm, for 1802, (to be continued annually) being a Collection of Eſſays, Diſſertations, &c. in Proſe and Verſe, on Subjects Religious, Moral, Political, and Literary, partly ſelected from Publications of the Day, and partly original, 12mo.

A Letter to the Hon. Charles James Fox, in conſequence of a Publication entitled, "A Sketch of the Character of the Moſt Noble Francis Duke of Bedford."

The Monthly Regiſter, and Encyclopedian Magazine, intended to form a Repoſitory of uſeful Information in every Department of Science, No. I. (to be continued monthly.)

Subſtance of the Speech of the Right Hon. William Scott, delivered in the Houſe of Commons the 7th of April, 1802, upon a Motion for Leave to bring in a Bill relative to the Non-reſidence of the Clergy, and other Affairs of the Church.

The Debate at the Eaſt India Houſe, at a Special General Court, April 8, 1802, on the Subject of the Private Trade.

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Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans, 1802.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

PUBLIC SITTING *of the* 11*th* VENDEMIAIRE, YEAR 10.

CITIZEN PRONY has given an Account of the Obſervations made on Perpendiculars or Plumb-lines, eſtabliſhed in the dome of the Pantheon, the object of which is to ſhew whether any ſinking (*baſſement*) has taken place in that edifice. It reſults from this report, that we may reſt ſecure as to the preſent ſtate of this edifice.

Citizen GIBELIN has read a Memoir on Moſaic, in which he treats of the *Moſaïciſt*, lately arrived from Italy at Paris, under the auſpices of government, and who propoſes to eſtabliſh a manufactory of Moſaic, and to form pupils.

Afterwards a diſtribution was made of the grand prizes to the pupils of painting, of ſculpture, and of architecture.

Citizen CUVIER has read an Hiſtorical Notice on Henri-François Gilbert, lately dead in Spain, and Member of the National Inſtitute of France, and Profeſſor and Adjunct-director of the Veterinary School of Alfort.

Citizen LEGOUVE recited the Proclamation of the Prize of Poetry, decreed to Citizen MASSON.

Notice of the Labours of the Claſs of Mathematical and Phyſical Sciences, during the laſt Quarterly Sitting of the Year 9. *Mathematical Part by Citizen Delambre.*

Memoir of the Equilibrium of Vaults, by Citizen BOSSUT.

The arches of which a vault is compoſed, ſupporting one another, ſerve as a mutual counterbalance, and remain ſuſpended without the help of any inferior prop, their whole effort directing itſelf towards the maſonry-work on the uprights or pillars which uphold the vault, as if it formed a ſingle contiguous body.

It is not ſufficient, to ſecure the durability of a vault, that all its arches be in equilibrio; there is a further neceſſity that the uprights (*pieds droits*) on which it bears, oppoſe a ſufficient reſiſtance to the efforts which it makes to overſet or to cruſh them.

The enquiry into the proper means to prevent the ſubverſion, conſtitutes what is called the problem of the projecting force of vaults. Many geometers of the laſt century were already employed on it; but they had entirely neglected the problem, which would have for object the means of preventing the ſubverſion.

SOUFFLET, to make trial of the reſiſtance of which different ſtones are ſuſceptible, ſtruck out the idea of a machine which has ſince been brought to perfection by Citizen RONDELET.

The ancients had no very certain geometrical principles, to ſecure the ſolidity of their buildings: at leaſt, we find no trace of them in the works of Vitruvius; neither do we find any thing relative to the cutting of ſtones, nor to that of wood; from which Citizen Boſſut is induced to ſuppoſe, that the architects, ſolely occupied with decoration, and with the exterior form, left to ſtone-cutters the inveſtigation of the means of conſtruction, and of ſolidity, in which they have unfortunately had but too many imitators among the moderns.

LA HIRE, the firſt, at leaſt in France, determined, by the theory of the angle (*coin*), the proportion according to which the weight of the arches, in a ſemi-circular vault, ſhould be augmented.

PARENT, in 1704, determined by points, the figure of the extrados of a vault, the intrados of which is a ſemi-circle. He alſo determined the projecting tendency of ſuch a vault upon its uprights.

JACQUES and JEAN BERNOULLI, HUGENS and LEIBNITZ, having reſolved the

problem of the *chainette*, it was quickly perceived that this returned curve was that of the equilibrium for a vault compoſed of arches infinitely ſmall, and of equal gravity. David Gregori firſt remarked this identity. It is deduced ſtill more directly from a method given by Jacques Bernoulli. A ſecond method of the ſame author, corrected by Citizen Boſſut, leads likewiſe to the ſame concluſion.

La Hire, proceeding from ſome experiments, gave, in 1712, a method which, from its great facility, was adopted by the builders, who did not give themſelves the trouble to inquire whether it was applicable to all caſes. Not content with following it for the concavities of their vaults, they applied it likewiſe to domes, although the equation of equilibrium, in this caſe, be of the third degree, and not of the ſecond degree only, as in the preceding caſe.

Couplet has treated of the projecting force of vaults *en berceau*, and of the thickneſs of their uprights, firſt conſidering the arches as infinitely poliſhed or ſmooth, and not experiencing any reſiſtance on the part of friction; he has next endeavoured to correct what there was defective in that ſuppoſition; but he goes no further than La Hire and Parent.

Bouguer has treated of vaulted domes: he has ſhewn that an infinite number of curves may be uſed therein, among which he enumerates the moſt advantageous. But he has not calculated the projecting force, he has not examined the law of the forces which are to act on the arches when the generative curve is ſubjected to given conditions; a matter fruitful in curious and uſeful problems.

Citizen Bossut undertook, in 1770, to treat the queſtion at large, as well for vaults *en berceau*, as for thoſe that are *en dome*. He examined all that regards the figure and the projecting force of vaults. His Memoirs were printed in the volumes of the Academy of Sciences for the year 1774 and 1776.

Maschero[illegible], whom we have ſeen at Paris a Deputy of the Ciſalpine Republic, for fixing the unity of the new meaſures, and who laſt year, was loſt to the ſciences, had made, in [illegible], ſome new inveſtigations on this ſubject, and had given ſome beautiful propoſitions on the equilibrium of vaults in dome, with circular, elliptical, and polygonal baſes.

After many new reflections, and a number of experiments, which may be of the greateſt utility in practice, Citizen Boſſut has lately reſumed his two Memoirs. He has moulded them afreſh, by ſimplifying his calculations in many places. He has likewiſe made a great number of theoretical and practical additions, in ſo much, that the whole now forms a work which may be conſidered as new.

Citizen Messier read a Note on the Comet which he diſcovered the 23d of laſt Meſſidor, about half paſt eleven at night: in 41 minutes time it had 24′ 40″ of direct motion in right aſcenſion, and 6′ 38″ in boreal decreaſing declination. This ſame comet was ſeen on the very ſame day, and almoſt at the ſame inſtant, by Citizens Mechain and Bouvard; this laſt had even obſerved it at 11h 57′ 49″ of true time. The right aſcenſion was of 111° 15′, and the boreal declination of 69° 30′

We have ſince learned, that Citizen Pons had obſerved it the ſame day at Marſeilles; he had even perceived it on the preceding evening; but the clouds had not allowed him to ſatisfy himſelf then by regular obſervations, whether it was a comet, or merely a nebulous ſpot.

Obſervations of the Summer Solſtice of the Year 9.

Citizen Duc la Chapelle, an Aſſociate-member, has communicated the reſult of the Obſervations which he made at Montauban.

By a medium between nine days' obſervations, he finds 23° 28′ 9″ for the apparent obliquity, by ſuppoſing 15′ 48″ for the ſemi-diameter of the ſun, and 44° 0′ 52″ for the latitude of his obſervatory.

Theſe obſervations were made with the ſextant of Lacaille; and it would, perhaps, be adviſeable to take, in the Tables of that aſtronomer, the diameter of the ſun, and the refractions which he had determined with the ſame inſtrument, as his Tables include, at the ſame time, the errors of the ſextant. By this means, the obſervations of Citizen Duc la Chapelle would agree very well with ours. By a medium between 18 days' obſervations, made with a circle of Borda, he found 23° 28′ 8″2; Citizens Mechain and Le Français found only from 6 to 7″. It is extremely difficult to avoid ſuch ſmall differences. In conſolidating his obſervations for three years, he found by a medium 23° 28′ 6″4 for the apparent obliquity of the ſolſtice of the year 8, or 23° 27′ 58″ for the mean obliquity. The obſervations of Bradley, Mayer, Lacaille, and Legentil, gave, as near as poſſible, 28° 28′ 18″ for 1750; it would appear hence, that the ſecular dimi-

nution would be only 40″ in lieu of 50″, which we commonly ſuppoſe. One part of the difference may very well proceed from the obſervations, and principally from the ancient obſervations, which perhaps had better be diſcuſſed afreſh, with the more exact elements, which are now employed in theſe calculations.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON*.

NATURAL HISTORY.

DR. SCHREIBERS, of Vienna, has communicated to Sir Joſeph Banks an hiſtorical and anatomical deſcription of a doubtful amphibious animal, called *Proteus Anguinus*. It ſeems that this animal is found only in a ſmall lake, called *Sitticher See*, in Carniolia. Dr. Laurenti (in 1768) was the firſt perſon who noticed this animal: his deſcription was ſhort and imperfect. A more circumſtantial account was given, in 1772, by Dr. Scopoli. It appears that it uſes its feet in creeping on the bottom, and aſcending the ſides of any wooden veſſel, but in riſing in the water it makes uſe only of its tail. Its motion is ſo ſlow, and differs ſo much from that of every other animal, that Baron Zois, who has paid moſt attention to it while living, calls the motion characteriſtic of the animal. It produces a loud hiſſing noiſe, reſembling that made by the drawing the piſton of a ſyringe, but louder than could be expected from an animal of that ſize. The head of one, apparently full grown, about 13 inches long, and an inch in diameter, is an inch and three quarters in length—its fore-part reſembles the bill of a duck. The upper-jaw is ſomewhat larger than the under one, and ſurrounding it, with a thick folded ſkin, forms a conſiderable lip. It has no noſtrils, or external ears, and its eyes are very ſmall and black, not ſo globular as thoſe of fiſhes; they appear to be attached to the ſkin by a ſmall thread, probably the optic nerve. The anatomical deſcription given of this animal by the learned phyſician, is very circumſtantial, and extends to the length of ſeveral pages of the Tranſactions, from which he concludes, that it bears a ſtrong and ſtriking reſemblance to the famous *Siren lacertina of Linnæus*.

From the obſervations of EVERARD HOME, eſq. on the ſtructure, and mode of growth, of the grinding teeth of the wild boar and *animal incognitum*, it appears that the mode of dentition in the human ſpecies is upon the ſame principle as in the wild boar: that in both, the grinding teeth come in ſucceſſion after the firſt ſeven years of life; and that the moſt remarkable difference is, that the laſt-formed grinding teeth of man, called the *dentes ſapientiæ*, do not in ſize exceed the others, but are rather ſmaller, and very often have not ſufficient room in the jaw to come into their regular places. In the Negro-race, he obſerves, that the *dentes ſapientiæ* have ſufficient room to come in their place, and are full as large as the other grinders; the growth of the poſterior part of the jaw being in them evidently greater than in the European.

Mr. KNIGHT has given an account of a variety of curious experiments on the aſcent of the ſap in trees. Early in the ſpring of 1799, he ſelected a number of young trees of different kinds, made circular inciſions round one half of them, ſcraping off the external coat of the wood, and the other half were left in their natural ſtate. On the aſcent of the ſap they all ſhot with equal luxuriance, but that part of the ſtems which was *below* the inciſions had ſcarcely any growth, while the parts *above* increaſed as rapidly as in the trees the bark of which had remained untouched. From theſe experiments, varied in every way that occured to him, Mr. Knight feels himſelf juſtified in concluding, that the current of ſap, which adds to the annual layer of wood in the ſtem, *deſcends* through the bark from the young branches and leaves.

ASTRONOMY.

From obſervations, made by Dr. HERSCHEL, with a view of inveſtigating the nature of the ſun, &c. it appears that this body has a planetary atmoſphere, which extends to a great height, and is of great denſity: that, like our's, it is ſubject to agitations, and is tranſparent. This aſtronomer thinks that ſolar obſervations may hereafter be rendered as profitable to mankind as the Nilometer is to the Egyptians, and that, by certain indications, we may be able to predict the temperature of approaching ſeaſons. He ſuppoſes it probable that there may be a certain connection between the price of corn, or rather the abundance and ſcantineſs of harveſt, and the number of ſpots on the ſun's ſurface. In proof of this he has given a ſtatement of the prices of wheat, and the ſpots on the ſun's diſk, during five remarkable periods between 1650 and 1713. He conſiders the ſun's ſpots to be ſymptoms of a copious emiſſion

* Notice of the papers publiſhed in the ſecond part of the volume of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society, for the Year 1802.

ſion of light and heat; and that in proportion as their number is greater or leſs, may be expected more or leſs abundant crops of corn.

In a ſecond paper on the ſame ſubject, Dr. Herſchel propoſes thermometrical obſervations, as a future criterion of a defective or copious emiſſion of the ſolar rays. He ſuſpects that one half of the ſun is leſs favourable to a copious emiſſion of rays than the other; and that its variable luſtre may poſſibly appear, to other ſolar ſyſtems, as irregular periodical ſtars are ſeen by us.

Mr. Jos. DE MENDOZA RIOS has given a detailed account of an improved *reflecting circle*, which he thinks will be found to be free from the imperfections attaching to other inſtruments of the ſame kind.

MEDICINE.

Mr. CHEVENIX propoſes the following preparation as a ſubſtitute for Dr. JAMES's powder:—"Diſſolve together, or ſeparately, in the leaſt poſſible portion of muriatic acid, equal parts of the white oxide of antimony, and of phoſphate of lime. Pour this ſolution gradually into diſtilled water, previouſly alkalized by a ſufficient quantity of ammoniac." A white and abundant precipitate will take place, which, well waſhed and dried, is the ſubſtitute for James's powder, and by ſeveral medical gentlemen, of high reputation it is conſidered as a capital improvement on that medicine.

Mr. WARE has given the caſe of a young gentleman who recovered his ſight when ſeven years of age, after having been deprived of it by cataracts before he was a year old. The obſervations on the caſe are highly important, and differ very materially from thoſe long ſince made by Mr. Cheſelden in a ſimilar caſe.— Beſides concluſions particularly adapted to the ſurgical practitioner, Mr. Ware infers—1. That when children are born blind, in conſequence of having cataracts in their eyes, they are never ſo totally deprived of ſight as not to be able, faintly, to diſtinguiſh colour:—2. That immediately on the acquiſition of ſight, by the removal of cataracts, they are able to form ſome judgment of the diſtance, and even outline, of thoſe ſtrongly defined objects, with the colour of which they were previouſly acquainted.

In Mr. ASTLEY COOPER's obſervations on the deſtruction of the *membrana tympani*, we find ſeveral inſtances in which the deaf have been ſuddenly and effectually reſtored to the ſenſe of hearing, by puncturing the *membrana tympani*, an operation which, if properly performed, is attended with ſo little pain, that a patient who has experienced it in one ear expreſſes no unwillingneſs in ſubmitting to it in the other. "A prejudice (ſays Mr. Cooper) has prevailed, that the ear is too delicate an organ to be operated upon, or, as it is commonly expreſſed, *tampered with*; and thouſands have thus remained deaf for the reſt of their lives, who might have been reſtored to hearing, had proper aſſiſtance been early applied. But this prejudice, it is hoped, will now be done away, ſince it appears, that the part which has been thought moſt eſſential to hearing, may be injured, or broken, without a deprivation of the ſenſe of hearing; and that, even when this membrane is entirely deſtroyed, another is found to perform its functions, ſo that the powers of the organ have ſtill been, in a conſiderable degree, preſerved."

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. DAVY has diſcovered, that an accumulation of GALVANIC influence, exactly ſimilar to the accumulation in the common pile, may be produced by the arrangement of ſingle metallic plates, with different ſtrata of fluids.

The moſt powerful claſs of GALVANIC batteries conſtructed with fluids and ſingle metals, is formed, when metallic ſubſtances, oxidable in acids, and capable of acting on ſolutions of ſulphurets, are connected, as plates with oxidating fluids and ſolutions of ſulphuret of potaſh, in ſuch manner that the oppoſite ſides of every plate may be undergoing different chemical changes, the mode of alteration being regular. Plates of ſilver, copper, or lead, may be arranged with woollen cloths moiſtened, ſome in acids, and others in ſolution of ſulphurets.

Dr. WOLLASTON, from a courſe of experiments made by him on the chemical production and agency of electricity, ſtates it as his opinion, that the power of electricity and Galvaniſm depends on the oxidation of the metal; and he infers, that the ſimilarity in the means by which both electricity and Galvaniſm appear to be excited, as well as the reſemblance viſible in their effects, ſhew that they are both eſſentially the ſame, and that all the differences diſcoverable in the effects of the latter may be owing to its being leſs intenſe, but produced in much larger quantity.

In Dr. HULME's continuation of experiments on the light, which is ſpontaneouſly emitted from various bodies, and on ſolar light, it appears, from the *firſt* ſeries, that objects,

objects, as fiſh, which abound with ſpontaneous light in a latent ſtate, do not emit it, when deprived of life, but from ſuch parts as have been ſome time in contact with the air, and that a blaſt from bellows does not increaſe this ſpecies of light, as it does that which proceeds from combuſtion: from a *ſecond* ſeries it appears, that oxygen gas does not act upon this light, ſo as to render it more vivid than it is in atmoſpherical air: from the *third* ſeries, it is deſerving of remark, that azotic gas is favourable to the ſpontaneous light emitted from fiſhes, but extinguiſhes that proceeding from rotten wood: from the *fourth* and *fifth* it appears, that hydrogen and carbonic acid gaſſes prevent the emiſſion of ſpontaneous light, and extinguiſh it when emitted: the next *three* ſeries of experiments ſhew, that ſulphurated hydrogen gas extinguiſhes ſpontaneous light ſooner than carbonic acid gas: that nitrous gas prevents the emiſſion of light, and extinguiſhes that which is emitted, and that it is completely extinguiſhed in a vacuum. From ſome other experiments it appears, that ſolar light, when imbibed by Canton's phoſphorus, is ſubject to the ſame laws, with reſpect to heat and cold, as the ſpontaneous light of fiſhes, rotten wood, and glow-worms.

*** *In this Department of our Miſcellany will hereafter be given an account of all the principal and important diſcoveries and facts recorded in the Tranſactions of the various Literary and Philoſophical Societies in Great Britain,*

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

M. PAUL DE PHILIPSTHAL'S PATENT (*of the* LYCEUM, STRAND,) *for the* INVENTION *of repreſenting in a* DARK SCENE, HUMAN FIGURES, *in various* CHARACTERS, SIZES, *&c. &c.*

THE Patentee profeſſes to have diſcovered, by indefatigable reſearch and numerous optical experiments, a new method of producing repreſentations of apparitions and ſpectres. The apparatus conſiſts principally of two concave glaſſes or metal reflectors, ſecured in a dark cloſet, before which an artificial light, proportionable to their foci, is applied, and directed upon a picture repreſenting the apparition. Lenſes are made uſe of to throw the image of the picture on a tranſparent ſcreen, which is hung between the darkened cloſet, or lanthorn, and the ſpectator. When the mirrors are brought nearer the ſcreen, the object is diminiſhed in ſize, and appears, according to the laws of perſpective, to retire, and when taken farther off, the ſize of the object is enlarged, while it appears to approach the ſpectator. M. Philipſthal has, in his ſpecification, given particular inſtructions for producing the various optical deceptions, which he has, for ſome time paſt, ſucceſsfully exhibited at the Lyceum to crowded audiences, and at the ſame time claiming, in high terms, the "protection of his Britannic Majeſty to his meritorious diſcoveries."

Obſervation.—Every perſon conver-ſant in the very firſt elements of ſcience will eaſily perceive, that theſe *meritorious diſcoveries*, as they are called, depend upon the ſimple and well-known principle of the magic lanthorn—and the various invaſions made upon this patent, under the names of Skiagraphema, &c. &c. are pretty cogent proofs, that the invention had no claims to that ſort of novelty which gives excluſive privileges. Indeed, we know that the Phantaſmagoria had been exhibited at a much earlier period at Paris than at London, by M. Robertſon, to whom we apprehend M. Philipſthal is indebted for the invention. The Pariſian exhibition was intended avowedly for the very uſeful purpoſe of diſſipating all vulgar notions, prejudices and fears, reſpecting ghoſts and apparitions. But at the Lyceum no attempt has been made to explain, to the leſs enlightened part of the audience, the principles upon which the deluſions are founded, or the apparatus with which the exhibitions are made.

MR. DONALDSON'S PATENT (BRISTOL) *for a* METHOD *of making all* KINDS *of* GLASS *in a more* EXPEDITIOUS MANNER *than hitherto attempted.*

Mr. Donaldſon propoſes no alteration in the materials for making glaſs, nor in the proportions uſually adopted. The principle of his invention conſiſts in the application of a ſtronger heat, at a much leſs expence, than the common operations of glaſs-making will admit of. And, although he

he deſcribes the ſhape which he conceives the beſt adapted for the furnaces uſed in this manufacture, yet he expects no excluſive privilege on that account. What he lays claim to as an inventor, is the conſtruction of a building in which the furnace is, except the chimney, completely included, ſo that the whole heat from the fire muſt be employed in the operation. The grate of the furnace is ſo conſtructed, that all the air conſumed, muſt paſs thro' the lower part of it; by which means it is ſaid, that there is a ſaving of at leaſt one third part of the coals; and the glaſs, by keeping a regular, as well as a ſtrong, heat, is found to be of a ſuperior quality to that made in the common way. As the heat of the room which includes the furnace, is during the operation inſufferably great, iron or other doors are made, for the convenience of perſons going in and out to overlook and attend to the proceſs.

Obſervation.—The idea of preventing the acceſs of the external air to any part of the fire, except at the bottom of the grating, is not new; it has, for ſeveral years paſt, been adopted by Lord Stanhope, in burning lime, with which he makes a mortar, not inferior, perhaps, to that of the ancients ſo much celebrated.

MR. WINTER'S PATENT (SHACKLEWELL) *for a certain* MANUFACTURE *for covering the* FLOORS *of* ROOMS, *and alſo for covering and packing* GOODS, *&c.*

This new manufacture is compoſed of waſte tan or bark, after it has been uſed by the tanner; threads and ſcrapings of all kinds of leather; and the ſhort hair of animals. The tan, and the leather, are tobe well cleaned; and by certain proceſſes, the former is to be reduced to fibres, and the latter to a pulp; the hair is to be waſhed and ſeparated, ſo that the ingredients may be rendered fit for uniting with each other very completely. Being thus prepared, they are mixed together in the proportion of four parts of tan, two of leather, and one of hair, with five pounds of refuſe tow, wadding, or wool, to every hundred weight of the mixture. The whole is then to be intimately blended together, and conveyed into vats or receivers containing warm water, in which a ſmall portion of glue is diſſolved. In this ſtate it is moulded in frames, and the remaining part of the proceſs is very much like that made uſe of in the manufacture of paper.

MR. HOWARD'S PATENT (MANCHESTER) *for a* METHOD *of making a* BRITISH BARILLA, *and* POTASH, *and of obtaining a greater* QUANTITY *of* ALKALI *than hitherto diſcovered.*

The method adopted by Mr. Howard for obtaining alkali, is by ſaturating with quicklime the aſhes made from bleachers waſte lie, rock-ſalt, ſoda, natron, common ſalt, black-aſhes of the ſoap-boilers lie, kelp, tobacco-aſhes, &c. &c. To theſe ſubſtances, being made ſufficiently ſmall by grinding, pounding or rolling, to paſs through a fine ſieve, is to be added a certain proportion of coke, cinders, charcoal, or any other combuſtible ſubſtance, free from ſulphur, and reduced to powder. Theſe ingredients are to be moſt intimately mixed, and a layer of them to be ſpread on an even floor, to which is added a layer of quicklime. The maſs is then to be ſprinkled with as much common water, brine, lie, or ſea-water, as it will abſorb. Other layers are to be added at pleaſure; and when the heap is made, it is to be cut down, while warm, and to be reduced, by means of water, lie, ſea-water, &c. to the conſiſtence of mortar, then dried on iron plates or pans; and afterwards fluxed in a reverberating furnace, which is the finiſhing part of Mr. Howard's operation in producing his Britiſh barilla. He gives in the Specification the proportions which he thinks may be moſt advantageouſly uſed; but as on this point there may be a diverſity of opinions, he deſires it to be underſtood, that the ſaturating by quick-lime any of the ingredients mentioned by him, for the purpoſe of obtaining alkali, will be deemed an infringement of his patent.

Mr. Howard particularly deſcribes the mode of obtaining alkali from *ſal enixum*, and the *caput mortuums*, of the ſulphuric and muriatic acids; and his mode of ſeparating thoſe acids from common-ſalt, brine, lie, &c.

MR. ARNOLD WILDE *and* MR. JOSEPH RIDGE'S PATENT (LITTLE SHEFFIELD) *for manufacturing of all* KINDS *of* SAWS, STEEL DOCTORS *for* PRINTERS, PLATES *made of* IRON *or* STEEL, BEADS *or* MOULDING *of* FENDERS, SPRINGS *made of* STEEL, *&c.*

When the ſteel or iron articles are made or cut into the proper ſhape, they are put into

into a frame and made red hot. They are then to be immerſed in water, or a compoſition of greaſe or oil, to be hardened in the frame according to the direction wanted. When hardened, they are to be tempered, by being kept in motion over the fire till the greaſe ſmokes, and until a blue blaze alternately appear and diſappear. They are then to be ſtretched with as much power as will bring them into the direction required. If they do not require hardening, they muſt be made red-hot, and ſuffered to cool in the open air; they are then to be ground by a machine, which being put in motion will pare, tooth, ſmith, finiſh, ſet the teeth of ſaws; ſharpen, grind, and poliſh plates of ſteel and iron; and form beads and mouldings and other articles.

MESSRS. JAMES *and* JOHN ROBERTSON (GLASGOW) *for a* METHOD *of applying* STEAM *with the greateſt* ADVANTAGE *in working of* STEAM-ENGINES.

In the beſt-conſtructed engines, a conſiderable quantity of ſteam eſcapes by the ſides of the piſton, and is loſt without producing any mechanical effect. Meſſrs. Robertſon's invention conſiſts in preventing, in a great meaſure, the eſcape of the ſteam, and in making that which does eſcape, act on another piſton, and thereby augment the power of the engine. In theſe engines, there are two ſteam-cylinders, one ſmaller than the other, with piſtons fitted to each, which act together in producing the effect. To the cylinders are annexed a condenſing veſſel and air-pump, which are common to other ſteam-engines; but the principle of excluſive right is founded in the mode of conducting the ſteam on and between the piſtons.

*** *Thoſe Patentees who wiſh that an early notice ſhould be taken of their inventions and diſcoveries, will meet with every attention, by tranſmitting to the Editors of the Monthly Magazine, for a few days, copies of their ſpecifications. The plan adopted in this publication cannot fail to intereſt the public in every new and important invention, without tending in the ſmalleſt degree to diminiſh the buſineſs of the offices, to which every perſon muſt neceſſarily apply who wiſhes for more exact and particular information than theſe notices are calculated to furniſh.*

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
RHEUMATISMUS - -	28
Catarrhus - - -	36
Dyſpnœa Ebrioſa - -	19
Pthiſis Pulmonalis - -	8
Dyſpepſia - - - -	16
Hypochondriaſis - -	3
Menorrhagia - - -	11
Leucorrhœa - - -	9
Anaſarca - - -	7
Aſcites - - - -	2
Epilepſia - - - -	5
Hyſteria - - - -	13
Morbi Infantiles - - -	29
Diarrhœa - - - -	14
Ophthalmia Tarſi et Membranarum	12
Typhus - - - -	21

Rheumatiſm, and the various pulmonic affections, have been peculiarly prevalent, in conſequence of the frequent and abrupt viciſſitudes of the weather, which, in a moſt remarkable degree, have characterized the laſt month. The inhabitants of a town are more particularly liable to ſuch complaints, from the alternation of ſun and ſhade, to which, in walking the ſtreets, they are continually expoſed; winter is often on one ſide of the ſtreet, and ſummer on the other.

To the remarks which have already been made on diſeaſes of this claſs, it will appear perhaps ſuperfluous to make any farther additions. As in ſome degree however connected with this ſubject, it may not be improper to ſtate a ſingular and intereſting concluſion, drawn from the obſervation of a great variety of facts, that a habit of intemperance in thoſe whoſe lives are daily and actively employed in the open air, ſuch as hackney-coachmen, poſtilions, gardeners, &c. induces in general diſeaſes of the lungs, or of ſome other of the *thoracic* viſcera—whereas, thoſe whoſe occupations are ſedentary and domeſtic, are, by this ſpecies of exceſs, more peculiarly prediſpoſed to hepatic or other *abdominal* diſorganizations.

The ſuſceptibility of phthiſical and other morbid affections of the lungs, is in the higher claſſes conſiderably increaſed by the unwholeſome luxury of ſpending the greater part of their time in apartments artificially heated, and almoſt hermetically ſealed

ſealed againſt the entrance of the external air. This faſhionable *aërophrobia* cannot fail to aggravate the injury and danger of an occaſional expoſure to our inconſtant and ungenial climate.

Scabies has appeared of late a kind of epidemic among the poor; it may be attributed in moſt inſtances to a partial or inaccurate attention to cleanlineſs; a circumſtance which, more than any other, aſſiſts in inducing a prediſpoſition to this particular diſeaſe among the lower claſſes, as well as to that countleſs variety of cutaneous maladies, with which the more elegant ranks of ſociety are ſo frequently tormented.

Such complaints as theſe, too commonly regarded as conſtitutional or hereditary, for the moſt part originate merely from an unpardonable careleſsneſs with regard to the firſt of the corporeal virtues.*

A conſiderable number of the inſtances of ophthalmia and cephalæa, that have occurred, ſeem to have been occaſioned by the too ſtrenuous and continued exertion of the optic nerve, in the minute operations of watchmaking—an occupation which employs a large proportion of the mechanics within the diſtrict of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

Inflammation or debility in the eye cannot but be produced by the exceſſive or unſeaſonable exerciſe of it, and a diſeaſed ſtate of that organ is likely to be communicated, by ſympathy, to the brain in particular, and in many inſtances even to the whole nervous ſyſtem. Hence, from an accidental injury apparently unimportant, inflicted on the exquiſitely delicate inſtrument of viſion, hyſteria, hypochondriaſis, epilepſia, and even abſolute and obſtinate melancholia, have not unfrequently originated. The treatment of diſeaſes ariſing from this ſource, which has proved moſt efficacious and ſucceſsful, has conſiſted principally in the well-timed and vigorous application of ſtimulating remedies.

As the Reporter's meaning in the uſe that he makes of the word *ſtimulus*, may be liable to miſinterpretation, it ſeems incumbent on him more accurately to explain the idea which he annexes to it. By *ſtimulus* he means any agent, whether phyſical or mental, that produces a ſudden and extraordinary excitement or energy of the nervous ſyſtem, which energy or excitement, is indirectly communicated in a proportionate degree to every other part and faculty of the human frame. The meaning of the word is, in general, excluſively confined to fermented and ſpirituous liquors: but, in a more comprehenſive and philoſophical ſenſe, it ought to include, not merely what acts upon the ſtomach, but likewiſe, all that vaſt variety of moral cauſes that operate powerfully upon the imagination. A perſon may be intoxicated by a piece of good news, as well as by a glaſs of brandy—in this way proſperity often proves, even in a phyſical point of view, as *un-wholeſome* as intemperance; it has, in well-recorded inſtances, produced inſtantaneous death, and, what is ſtill worſe, dreadful and incurable paroxyſms of inſanity. In the well known South-ſea ſpeculations, it was remarked, that not a ſingle individual loſt his reaſon in conſequence of the loſs of his property, but that many were ſtimulated to madneſs by the too ſudden accumulation of enormous wealth. Adverſity, that "tamer of the human breaſt," acts on the other hand as a ſalutary ſedative upon the irritability of our frame, and protracts and preſerves life, exactly in proportion as it deducts from the vivacity of its enjoyment.

In the biographical account of a late diſtinguiſhed literary perſonage,* it is mentioned that he was accuſtomed to have recourſe to ice-water as his daily cordial, and that he not only experienced the moſt agreeable immediate effects from it, but likewiſe attributed to its conſtant uſe that ſtate of health and vigour which he enjoyed with ſcarcely any interruption to nearly the final moment of his exiſtence—the favourite ſtimulus, on the contrary, of the late celebrated Mr. Burke was water intenſely hot, which, although upon temporary occaſions it excited a tranſient energy of mind, no doubt tended ultimately to deſtroy the internal machinery, and to exaggerate that innate irritability of feeling, and morbid extravagance of fancy, both of which, in this ſingular character, ſeemed, contrary to the eſtabliſhed courſe of nature, ſenſibly to increaſe as his ſtrength decayed, and almoſt even at

* Upon this as well as upon ſeveral other important points in the practice of medicine, the reader may be referred to Dr. Willan's recently publiſhed Reports on the Diſeaſes of London—a work from the peruſal of which the moſt learned in phyſic may derive an addition to their ſtock of knowledge, and which even to thoſe who are at preſent altogether unacquainted with that ſcience, cannot fail to afford a high degree of rational amuſement, and of intereſting information.

* The Earl of Orford.

the moment when the flame of life was about to be extinguiſhed. If artificial ſtimuli tended merely to contract the ſpan of life, there would not exiſt ſo formidable an objection againſt their habitual application—but unfortunately the excitement of the ſyſtem can in no inſtance be raiſed above its natural pitch, without being ſucceeded by a proportionate degree of depreſſion—like the fabulous ſtone of Siſyphus, it invariably begins to fall as ſoon as it has reached the ſummit, and the rapidity of its ſubſequent deſcent is always in proportion to the point of its previous elevation. The author of theſe reports is aware, that he may ſeem, in various inſtances, to have aſſumed a tone of unbecoming and premature deciſion—but after having undergone the labour and ſuffered the anxiety neceſſarily involved in the care of upwards of 3000 patients, within the ſpace of little more than two years, he may perhaps without an inexcuſable preſumption conſider himſelf as having *earned* the privilege of ſpeaking with ſome degree of confidence, concerning the nature and treatment of the generality of diſeaſes.

Diſpenſary-practice muſt appear to afford opportunities for medical improvement, incomparably ſuperior not only to thoſe which are enjoyed by phyſicians in general, but even by thoſe who profeſſionally officiate in hoſpitals. The facility of acceſs to a Diſpenſary gives the phyſician an opportunity of watching a diſeaſe from the moment of its commencement to that of its concluſion—he ſees it too on the ſpot which had given it birth, and ſurrounded with the circumſtances which affect and modify it. A mere Hoſpital-phyſician, on the other hand, has no chance of obſerving a diſeaſe till it is conſiderably advanced, and then obſerves it only in an artificial ſituation: He may be compared to a man, who, in order to acquire a knowledge of plants, ſtudies them merely in a hot houſe, not conſidering that, to become a genuine botaniſt, he ought to contemplate them in the fields, as they firſt ſpring from the earth, to analyſe their native ſoil, and to examine the properties of the atmoſphere, under which they grow, and to which they are expoſed during every ſtage of their progreſs and decay.

The wide range of obſervation afforded by the Diſpenſary of a vaſt metropolis, is almoſt neceſſary to juſtify a decided opinion with regard to the genuine principles of medical ſcience.

From a few facts, only unſafe and uncertain inferences can be drawn, eſpecially when theſe facts occur at different periods, and perhaps at diſtant intervals.

In order to be thoroughly and accurately acquainted with the diſcriminating ſymptoms of diſeaſes, it is as neceſſary for the phyſician to have a conſiderable number of *ſpecimens* before him at the ſame time, as it is for the naturaliſt, who wiſhes to diſcern the diſtinguiſhing ſhades of his moſſes, or the ſenſible qualities of any mineral productions. Another advantage, almoſt appropriate to the Medical Officer of a public charity, is the permiſſion which he ſo frequently obtains, to learn, by means of diſſection, after death, the internal cauſe of the previous diſorder.

In conſequence of a conſiderable period of this ſpecies of experience, the practitioner acquires the talent of aſcertaining, from the phyſiognomy and obvious ſymptoms of a patient, the intrinſic nature and inviſible origin of his diſeaſe.

It is to be hoped that a digreſſion from the appropriate ſubject of this article may be candidly pardoned, as in all probability this is the laſt Medical Account from the Finſbury Diſpenſary, that will ever be ſubjected, by the preſent reporter at leaſt, to the notice and attention of the public.

J. Reid, M.D.
Senior Phyſician of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

Eaſt-ſtreet, Red-lion-ſquare,
May 22, 1802.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

THE *Exhibition of the Royal Academy* opened at the uſual time, with upwards of 1100 pictures and drawings. It, as uſual, abounds in portraits; but we in vain look for productions of that marked and prominent merit which were wont to be diſplayed in the pictures of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Mr. Gainſborough, &c.

The works of the preſident are entitled to the firſt notice. He has ſeven pictures. That of the Paddington Paſſage-boat is the largeſt and the worſt; but we have been been

informed that it is ſold for 300 guineas. Beliſarius and the Boy is in a much better ſtyle; and a ſpectator who judged from compoſition, colouring, or any other criterion, would think it hardly poſſible that they could be painted by the ſame artiſt.

Sir W. Beechey has eight portraits, and they are, as uſual, marked with taſte and talent. I. Lee has the ſame number; 122, the portrait of the *Marquis of Exeter*, is maſterly and original. J. M. W. Turner has eight pictures, of various and diſtinguiſhed merit. The ſtyle of this gentleman's productions is in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word original: they do not reſemble thoſe of any other artiſt, and though each of them differs from the other, all are excellent, and marked by genius of the firſt order. Mr. Laurence's portrait of Mr. Erſkine is a ſtrong reſemblance, and admirably painted. Mr. W. Owen's portrait of Mr. Townley, of the Commons, is placed as a companion picture, and in choice of a reſemblance, air of head, and colouring, has uncommon merit. Weſtall's drawings have his uſual and marked pre-eminence.

No. 62. *A Woman and Child in a Storm*: part of the principal group of *the Storm in Harveſt*, is exquiſitely pictureſque.

No. 196 *Hannibal in Baniſhment*,

—"*Beneath the Weight of Age and Woe, Ruin'd but not ſubdued*"——

is in the higheſt degree animated and ſpirited.

By our favourite artiſt Paul Sandby, whoſe admirable productions were wont to bear *ſo prominent a front* in every exhibition, there are three drawings, and they are executed in a manner that leads us to regret that the number is not greater. The two views in Windſor are faithful portraits. That in the neighbourhood of Maidſtone we do not recollect to have ſeen.

There are ſeveral admirable portraits by Mr. T. Philips. Northcote is improved in his colouring. We were happy to learn that Mr. J. R. Smith, of King-ſtreet, has quitted print-ſelling, and will for the future devote the whole of his time to portrait painting. His portraits of Mr. Fox, Lord Holland, Doctor Saunders, &c. are in the higheſt degree ſpirited and maſterly. From memory, the buſt, &c. he is now painting a portrait of the late Duke of Bedford, which promiſes to be a moſt ſtriking reſemblance.

Poetry has been ſaid to be *a ſpeaking picture*; and *painting, a ſilent poem.* This is well illuſtrated in the drawing, No. 396, The Parting of Hector and Andromache, by Miſs Emma Smith, thus deſcribed by the poet:

—"The illuſtrious chief of Troy
Stretch'd his fond arms to claſp the lovely boy:
The babe clung crying to his nurſe's breaſt,
Scar'd at the dazzling helm and nodding creſt.
With ſecret pleaſure each fond parent ſmil'd,
And Hector haſted to relieve his child—
The glittering terrors from his brow unbound,
And plac'd the beaming helmet on the ground;
Then kiſs'd the child, and, lifting high in air,
Thus to the Gods prefer'd a father's prayer."

The ſubject is very well underſtood; it is marked with mind, and delineated in a ſtyle that does the higheſt honour to the very young artiſt, who has alſo exhibited five portraits, (No. 880) all of them ſtriking reſemblances. We believe it is the firſt time that ſhe has exhibited her productions, and they diſplay every promiſe of her attaining a very high rank in her profeſſion.

With two landſcapes, No. 665, and 874, by J. Landon, we were very much ſtruck. Not recollecting the name in any former catalogue, we made inquiry, and found that this is the firſt year in which he has exhibited. From examining one of his landſcapes which is hung but little below the eye, we were induced to ſeek for the other, which is placed ſo near the floor as to render cloſe inſpection very difficult; yet cloſe inſpection they will both of them bear. The artiſt has not adopted the general method, of taking Claude, Salvator, Gainſborough, or Wilſon, for his model, but, recollecting that *whoever follows muſt remain behind*, has not taken any artiſt ancient or modern for his pattern, but inſpected and happily imitated *nature*; and by this means given a manner decidedly his own. Though highly finiſhed, his pictures are not laboured; and from parts of them, we think the artiſt might ſucceſsfully ſtep forward with pictures on a larger ſcale.

Opie's picture of *The angry Father*, No. 195, is one of the beſt-told ſtories we ever ſaw, and drawn and painted in a manner that few artiſts in this or any other country could have equalled.

The print from Weſtall's admirable drawing of the Storm in Harveſt, which we noticed in a former Retroſpect, is now completed, and ready for delivery to the

ſubſcribers, and is a moſt beautiful engraving. Coloured impreſſions are unavoidably delayed for a ſhort time.

Weſtminſter Abbey is ſo crowded with monuments, that the beautiful effect which would otherwiſe reſult from the Gothic architecture, is in a great meaſure deſtroyed. The walls of St. Paul's Cathedral have long looked naked for want of monuments: this is to be remedied; and four monuments to the memory of the heroes of Britain are now going on with by Flaxman, Banks, Roſſi, and Weſtmacot.

Mr. Dayes is now on a tour through Italy, and is commiſſioned by Sir Simon Clark to purchaſe thirty or forty of the moſt capital pictures from the fineſt collections on the continent.

The wonderfully fine print of The Laſt Supper, engraved by Raphael Morghan, from Leonardi de Vinci, which we in a former Retroſpect recommended to the ſtudy of our Engliſh engravers, is as eagerly ſought for, and ſells at as high prices abroad as it does in England.

Select Views of the Iſle of Wight. 1ſt, Brixton Church, near Yarmouth. 2nd. Mirables, with Mr. Arnold's Cottage, at the Back of the Iſland. 3d. Cariſbrook Caſtle. 4th. St. Catherine's-Head, from Freſh Water Bay.

Theſe four very beautiful prints are engraved in acquatint by Cartwright, from deſigns by Walmeſley, and drawn and coloured in a very ſuperior ſtyle.

Two Views in Bohemia. Walmſley pinxit, Black ſculpt.

Theſe are alſo in acqua-tinta, and intended as companions to the preceeding, with which they in every reſpect admirably aſſimilate.

Henry d'Eſterre Darby, Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Bellerophon, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1798. From the original picture in the poſſeſſion of John Darby, eſq. to whom the print is inſcribed Sir W. Beechey, Portrait-Painter to his Majeſty pinxit. R. Earlom ſculpt.

This is an extremely fine portrait, and admirably engraved.

The wandering Vagrants, or the Gypſies detected. The Peaſant's Integrity, or the loſt Lamb reſtored. Painted by W. R. Bigg, and engraved by W. Barnard, Fitzroy-ſtreet.

Bigg's pictures are generally the mirrors of nature, but theſe two mezzotintos are in a tame and cold ſtyle; they almoſt freeze one to look at them.

The Storming of Seringapatam: inſcribed to the King. Painted by R. K. Porter, engraved by Vandermani.

This is only a third part of the ſubject, which is to be wholly copied from the picture exhibited at the Lyceum, and, when complete, will be ſold at ſix guineas. It is engraved in chalks, in a very bold and ſpirited manner, in which, without entering into a laboured detail, the general maſſes are given with the happieſt effect. The engraver is, we believe, in partnerſhip with Mr. Bartolozzi, and much of that inimitable artiſt's manner is *very perceptible* in ſeveral parts of the print.

Francis Duke of Bedford. Inſcribed to his Grace John Duke of Beaford. Hoppner pinxit, P. Tomkins, New Bond-ſtreet, ſculpt.

This is a very pleaſing chalk portrait; but there was a manly character about the late Duke which the print does not poſſeſs. We think that the painter, in endeavouring to make the face handſome, has rendered it rather effeminate.

From a Painting by Sydenham Edwards, Part of the Corps of the Weſtminſter Volunteer Cavalry performing the Attack and Defence at Speed. Inſcribed to Major Elliot, the Officers and Gentlemen of the Company. Engraved by Schiavonetti.

The above is on the whole a very good plate; but being almoſt wholly compoſed of portraits, gives it rather a ſtiff formal air: but this to the friends of the parties is compenſated by their being, as we are told, very cloſe reſemblances of the originals.

The Britiſh Fleet under the Command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, with Vice Admiral Lord Nelſon, K. B. and Rear Admiral Thomas Graves, entering the Sound, and paſſing the Caſtle and Fortreſs of Cronenburgh, on the 28th of March, 1801. Drawn by Mr. Pocock, from a Sketch taken on the Spot by Robinſon Kittoe, eſq. late Secretary to the Rear Admiral, and engraved by Black. Dedicated to Earl Spencer.

This capital print which muſt be very intereſting to the admirers of marine painting, is intended as a companion to *The Battle off Copenhagen*, which has been noticed in a former Retroſpect. The ſize of each of the prints is 30 inches by 22. The view being taken on the ſpot by ſo good a judge of naval architecture as Mr. Kiltoes, and afterwards copied by ſo accurate a draftſman as Mr. Pocock, gives a certainty of correctneſs in the view of the fortreſs, the caſtle, and the diſpoſition of the veſſels and the coaſt; the whole is picturesque, and well engraved by Mr. Black.

Rubbing

Robbing down the Poſt-Horſe; Watering the Cart-Horſe. Pair of Prints 15 by 12. Painted by G. Morland, engraved by J. Raphael Smith.

In ſubjects of this deſcription Morland is unrivalled. There is in each of theſe prints, an attention to nature, and a truth of character, which has not been exceeded by any artiſt of any age or country, and they are admirably transferred to the copper by Mr. R Smith..

The annual Ceremony of adminiſtering the Oaths of Allegiance, &c. Nov. 8th. to the Lord Mayor elect. Painted by Miller, and engraved by B. Smith.

Conſidered as giving an interior view of Guild-hall, and containing portraits of more than 130 different citizens, comprizing many men who were or are remarkable characters, this muſt be claſſed as an intereſting print; and what gives it ſome additional value, is that the portraits are, generally ſpeaking, very characteriſtic reſemblances.

Mr. Alderman Boydell has lately publiſhed prints from five of the pictures which he preſented to the Council-Chamber, Guildhall. *Providence, Innocence, Wiſdom, and Happineſs*, allegorical from Rigaud; engraved by B. Smith, Simon, and Burke; and *Conjugal Affection*, engraved by Thew. They form a very pleaſing ſuite of prints.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Engliſh Canzonets and two Duettinos, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. The Words by Lady Tuite. Compoſed, and dedicated to the Princeſs Elizabeth, by Philip Antony Corri.

AFTER an attentive peruſal of theſe canzonets, we are not, we muſt confeſs, diſpoſed to form any very high opinion of Mr. Corri's talents in vocal compoſition. They are, generally ſpeaking, remarkably ſterile of air; the expreſſion is feeble, ſometimes even falſe; and the accompaniment is little more than a mere monotonous *arpeggio*. We were anxious to find one, at leaſt, that we might recommend to the public; but did no way ſucceed till we arrived at the ſixth. This poſſeſſes a tolerably pleaſing melody, and gives the ſentiment of the words with an effect, which, though not ſtriking or original, is juſt, and, in a conſiderable degree, intereſting.

Six Songs, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by John Fergus, of Glaſgow.

Mr. Fergus has diſcovered ſome genius in this collection of airs, though we do not find any thing to warrant a very flattering report. Some of the paſſages are novel, and a general connection of idea is preſerved. The expreſſion is juſt, though not ſtrong; and the accompaniment, though it ſays but little, is never at variance with the ſentiment. The laſt ſong in the collection is printed in *ſcore*, and exhibits, in the conſtruction of the parts, ſome marks of ignorance or negligence, which ſomewhat ſurpriſed us, after our peruſal of the preceding pages.

The Welch Harper, a favourite Glee for three Voices. Compoſed by Theodore Smith.

Mr. Theodore Smith, to whoſe well-earned repute we have often had the pleaſure of contributing, has produced, in his preſent effort, proofs of an unfading fancy, and a judgment not impaired by years. The melody of the "Welch Harper" is ſimple, original, and ſweetly pretty, and the *parts* are put together in a maſterly manner; though we muſt notice, that the word *merrily*, in the firſt page, is falſely accented in the ſecond ſoprano and in the baſs. The whole is ſet as a harmoniſed ballad, and compriſes three verſes or repetitions of the ſame muſic.

Trio for three Performers on one Piano-forte. Compoſed, and dedicated to the Miſs Caſſamaijors, by M. P. King.

This trio compriſes three movements, and is ingenious in its conſtruction, particularly in the laſt movement, which is a well-worked fugue, and does credit to Mr. King's ſcience and contrivance. We cannot, however, give our unqualified approbation to this *plan* of compoſition. The execution becomes neceſſarily very unequally diſtributed, and the effect, in ſpite of the beſt management, will always be indeciſive and confuſed. As a novel effort of art, we are pleaſed with the production: yet ſcarcely know how to recommend it to the attention of the practical ſtudent.

"Poor Ellen," a Ballad. Set to Muſic by M. P. King.

This ballad is written in an eaſy, natural, and expreſſive ſtyle. If it do not pef-

fects

ſeſs originality of air, yet the paſſages are ſo ſmooth and connected as to produce conſiderable ſweetneſs of effect. A kind of burthen concludes each repetition of the melody, which greatly intereſts the ear. We muſt, however, diſapprove of the *crotchet* regularly given to the firſt ſyllable of the word *morrow*, as by no means according with the natural and habitual expreſſion of the words.

"I will ariſe," an Anthem in four Parts, with a Sanctus and Kyrie Eleiſon. Compoſed by J. March.

Theſe pieces are written with conſiderable ability: The *parts* are put together with an addreſs which beſpeaks the habit of church compoſition; and the correctneſs of the reſponſes evinces the ſtudy of the beſt maſters in this branch of the ſcience. The *Anthem* is ſet for two ſopranos, a tenor, and baſs: and the *Kyrie Eleiſon* for a ſoprano, alto, tenor, and baſs. They will be found highly uſeful in country choirs.

Ode to Muſic, by Warton. A Canzonet for four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by J. Marſh.

We find more melody in this canzonet than we generally expect in compoſitions of *four parts*. The paſſages, for the moſt part, though not new, are pleaſingly conceived; and the harmonic arrangement diſplays a knowledge and a facility in this ſpecies of vocal muſic, beyond what we commonly meet with. The accompaniment is applied with taſte and judgment, and is calculated to heighten the general effect.

Air with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte, with additional Keys. Compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Vere, by Caroline F. Romart.

The *thema* of this compoſition is pleaſing and elegant, and the variations, four in number, are brilliantly conceived, and full of improving execution. The compoſition, though by no means unappropriate for the piano-forte, is however more immediately congenial with the character and powers of the harp.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte, in which are introduced favorite Daniſh Airs as the Subjects of the Rondos. Compoſed by T. H. Butler.

We can have the pleaſure to ſpeak of theſe ſonatas in highly commendatory terms. Their ſtyle, though familiar, is gay and ſpirited; and the Daniſh airs are ſweet and full of national character. Mr. Butler, in the digreſſive matter of the rondos, has been particularly happy in adhering to the *caſt* of his ſubjects, to which he always returns with an addreſs which indicates a well-cultivated taſte, and maturity of judgment.

Hungarian Quick Step, a Military Rondo for the Piano-forte, with or without additional Keys. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs E. Boyer, by Veronica Cianchettini.

We cannot profeſs ourſelves to be ſtruck with the ſubject of this rondo. Madame Cianchettini has, however, diſplayed ſo much taſte and knowledge of effect in the general arrangement of the piece, as to have rendered it an attractive as well as an improving exerciſe for piano-forte practitioners.

"Ann of the Vale," A Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Compoſed W. Bingley.

"Ann of the Vale," is a paſſable trifle, in which the compoſer has combined with ſome adroitneſs paſſages well known to every practiſed ear; and has produced an effect which, though no way ſtriking, is ſometimes agreeable. The baſs, generally ſpeaking, betrays a very ſuperficial acquaintance with the rules of harmony, and in one place we are ſhocked with an unprepared *ſeventh* to the ſixth of the key.

"Come dear Amanda," a favourite Ballad. Compoſed by T. Robinſon, of Dublin.

The poetry and muſic of this *favourite* ſong are admirably matched. A mutual rapidity of idea and dulneſs of expreſſion reconcile the one with the other, and diſplay the advantage of conſentaneous qualifications in the writer and compoſer.

ERRATA—No. 86. page 309, col. 2, line 21, for *the* read *theſe*.
page 311, col. 2, line 7 from the bottom, for *Aigiſchus* read *Aigiſthus*.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.)

ARIS, Thomas, Upper Rathbone place, ſhopkeeper. (Stokes, Upper James ſtreet, Golden ſquare)

Biſhop, Samuel, Great Newport ſtreet, ſtationer. (Dawſon, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare)

Beeſley, Thomas, Burton in Lonſdale, potter. (Robins, Gray's inn)

Chatterton, Edward Rye, timber and coal merchant. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon ſquare)

Collier, John Dyer, formerly of Great Suffolk ſtreet, Southwark, ſoap manufacturer, late of Abridge, farmer. (Maltby, Fiſhmonger's Hall

Carr, Ralph Wood, and Robert Carr, Leeds; firm, William Carr and Co. dryſalters, &c. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn)

Cartwright, Thomas, Manchester, upholſterer. (Jackſon, Walbrook)

Chaddock, James, and Randle Keary, Wigan, potters. (Clayton, Wigan)

Douſe, Eleanor, Coate's row, Lambeth, milliner. (Sherwood and Parnell, Canterbury ſtreet)

Dale, William, Petworth, miller. (Holmes, Arundell)

Doller, William, Winchester, innholder. (Leigh, New Bridge ſtreet)

Douglas, James, Cuper's Bridge, clothier and engineer. (Jones, Salisbury ſquare)

Elderton, John, Great Carter lane, oil and colourman. (Phillipſon, Featherſtone buildings)

Faulkner, John, Macclesfield, druggiſt and grocer. (Jackſon, Walbrook)

Gogerly, Jacob, Alderſgate ſtreet, ſcrivener. (Daniel Wilſon Daviſon, Clement's inn)

Golding, James, ſenior and junior, Pudhill, Glouceſter, clothiers. (Conſtable, Symond's inn)

Gardner, Edward, Jew's row, Cheliea, cheeſemonger. (Biſhop, Lyon's inn)

Gilbert, William, Chiſwell ſtreet, grocer. (Lucket, Baſinghall ſtreet)

Hooper, Richard, Burbage, corn chandler. (Southby, Marlborough)

Harper, James, Bordeſley, maltmill and bayonet maker. (Barber and Browne, Fetter lane)

Heal, Edward, Trowbridge, innkeeper. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn)

Heſtage, John, Oxford ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Whitton, Great James ſtreet, Bedford row)

Harriſon, John, Stoke on Trent, manufacturer of earthenware. (Willington, Temple)

Hannaway, Daniel, Brandon, merchant. (Berry, Meard-ſtreet, Soho)

Harriſon, Thomas, jun. Sandford Hill, timber merchant. (Bird, and Nicholls, Hereford)

Johnſon, Thomas, Kidderminſter, grocer. (Platt, Bride court)

Laſhbrooke, William, Southampton buildings, wine merchant. (Hall, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide)

Lanſdale, Thomas, Lower Brook ſtreet, linen draper. (Dixon, Naſſau ſtreet)

Lewis, John, old Jewry, warehouſeman. (Davis, Addle ſtreet)

Marſhall, Francis, (partner with Robert Pringle) Northumberland ſtreet, Strand, jeweller. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare)

Mozley, Lewis, Liverpool, watchmaker. (Windle, Barlett's buildings)

Newton, William Hood, Golden lane, Barbican, liquor merchant. (Luckett, Baſinghall ſtreet)

Osbaldeſton, John, Southampton, baker. (Mathews and Good, Gough ſquare)

Partridge, Thomas, Dover, ſail maker. (Mawley, Totteuham ſtreet)

Pemberton, Edward, and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)

Pride, James, Rome, Monmouth, timber merchant. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)

Platt, Thomas, Diglee in Saddleworth, merchant and cloth manufacturer. (Battye, Chancery lane)

Powell, Thomas, Warwick ſtreet, taylor. (Swann and Wallington, Fore ſtreet)

Robinſon, William, Richard Freeſtone Pariſh, and Dinah Squires, King ſtreet, Seven Dials, bakers. (Holmes, Mark lane)

Reader, Henry, Leeds, mercer, &c. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn)

Ruſſell, John, Worceſter, grocer. (Sparke, Staple's inn)

Ruſſell, John, Edward Ruſſell, William Hartland, and Thomas Williams, Worceſter, merchants. (Sparke, Staple's inn)

Rigging, John, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Barlett's buildings)

Rigging, John, Liverpool, and William Lever, Manchester, merchants. (Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings)

Rapkin, John, Plymouth Dock, ſhopkeeper. (Phipps, Philpot lane)

Scott, Adam, Workington, mercer and draper. (Falcon, Elm court, Temple)

Sarjant, James, Sunderland, ſpirit merchant. (Elſtob, Catharine court, Seething lane)

Sadler, Eliſha Farmer, Glouceſter, mercer. (Jenkin and James, New inn)

Sutherland, James, Bath, Haberdaſher. (Lys, Tooke's court)

Sutton, William, Saddler's Hall court, merchant. (Hutchinſon and Poole, Brewer's Hall)

Shevill, William, Great Pretcot ſtreet, merchant. (Pringle and Brooks, Greville ſtreet)

Sharland, John, Cockſpur ſtreet, linen draper. (Welch, Alderſgate ſtreet)

Smith, Thomas, Drury lane, baker. (Lee, Three Crown court Southwark)

Tidſwell, William, Stockport, cotton ſpinner. (Hurd, Furnival's inn)

Timinings, John Burton, Portſea, grocer. (Kirton, Manſell ſtreet, Goodman's fields)

Varley, John jun. Shardlow, cornfactor. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New inn)

William, Williams, Dean ſtreet, Holborn, carpenter. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place)

Wilkinſon, Henry, Billiter lane, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)

Wilkinſon, Thomas, Grimescarrfoot, in Fixby, merchant. (Willis, Warnford court)

Wrigley, George, Mattley, hatter. (Dewhurſt and Braddock, Marple, Stockport)

White, Henry, Back road, Iſlington, ſtock broker. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde ſtreet, Bloomsbury)

Wolſtenholme, Dean, jun. Waltham Croſs, innholder. (Jeſſopp, Bloomsbury, Waltham Abbey, or Clifford's inn)

Watſon, William, Fenchurch ſtreet, merchant. (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet)

Wagner, Benjamin Paul, Great Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet)

Young, William Weſton, Dillis Mill, miller. (Blakes, Cook's court, Carey ſtreet)

Yeoman, James, Tamworth, clothier. (Willington, Tamworth)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aſhworth, John, South Molton ſtreet, warehouſeman, May 25

Amber, William Bell, Midhurſt, tallow chandler, June 11

Alcock, Robert May-Royd, Halifax, ſcrivener, June 10

Buddicorn, Robert Joſeph, Liverpool, merchant, May 18

Bairſtow, Mathew, Thornton Mill, corn miller, May 17

Beal, George, Great Surrey ſtreet, cheeſemonger, May 22

Buddle, William, jun. Chencer ſtreet, St. Giles's, carpenter, May 29

Beckman, Dedrick Nicholas, Princes row, Mile End, ſugar grinder, June 19

Bradbury, Samuel, Baſinghall ſtreet, broker, May 29

Beyers, Martha, Cheapſide, linen draper, June 12

Bowdidge, Thomas, Lime ſtreet, factor, June 5

Bate, Edward, Weſt Bromwich, timber merchant, June 5

Brown, Robert, Adam's court, Broad ſtreet, merchant, June 5

Bower, Charles, Carey ſtreet, ſcrivener, June 5

Bartlett, Robert, Stretton upon Dunſmore, timber merchant, June 5

Cramond, Arthur, New Bridge ſtreet, merchant, June 15

Cunningham, George, Wellcioſe ſquare, carpenter, May 15

Cullen, Michael, Robert Buddicorn, and Robert Martin, Liverpool, merchants, May 19

Cawthorn, George, Strand, bookſeller, May 22

Chown, William, Higham Mills, miller, June 2

Charlotte and Alexander, Webſter court, Red Lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, May 29

Churton, William, Honoret, ſhopkeeper, May 25

Coles, John, Smithfield, banker, &c. May 29

Cotterell, Joſeph, Walſal, linen and woollen draper, June 7

Cullingworth, Sarah, Daventry, bookſeller, June 8

Chatto, William, St. Anthons, Northumberland, dealer, June 29

Dunmore, Edward, Stonton Wyſel, miller, May 31

Davys, John, Loughborough, ſcrivener, June 8

Davies, John, Callington, linen draper, June 12

Edwards, Thomas, New Bond ſtreet, haberdaſher, June 26

Fiſhwick, John and Edward, Manchester, and George Turner, Toddington, cotton manufacturers, June 1

Fincham, William, Tottenham Court road, glaſs-ſeller, June 5

Fearon, Joſeph, Birmingham, tin-plate worker, June 8

Greaves, Joſeph, ſen. Glouceſter buildings, Walworth, inſurance broker, May 22

Grayſon, George, South Cave, York, grocer, &c. June 2

George, John, Piccadilly, draper, June 12

Greenly, William, Hereford, hop merchant, June 30

Halleden, George, Liverpool, bookſeller, May 27 and 29

Hook, James, and William Turner, Bridge Foot, Weſtminſter, coal merchants, May 25

Harris, William, Birmingham, button maker, June 7

Horne, James, jun. Woodbridge, corn merchant, May 28

Hale, William, Monmouth, timber merchant, June 15

Hatterſley, Samuel, White Horſe yard, Drury lane, woollen draper, June 5

Jacob, Harry and Joſeph, Milford, ſhip builders, May 15

Jones, John, Birmingham, draper, &c. May 22

Ireland, Samuel, St. Clement Danes, merchant, June 26

King,

King, Richard Thomas, Eveſham, mercer, July 1
Knight, Henry, Mancheſter, Calico printer, May 27
Lewis, David, and Richard Potter, Manſion Houſe ſtreet, linen drapers, May 29
Long, John, Portſea, Mariner, May 22
Lowe, Hamlet, Liverpool, hardwareman, May 28
Lungley, William, Great Yarmouth, linen and woollen draper, June 4
Muir, Hugh, Liverpool, grocer, May 20
Moſley, William, Hare ſtreet, Bethnal Green, June 19
Morriſon, Eneas, Runcorn, brewer. June 5
M'Murray, James, Liverpool, taylor, deceaſed, May 31
Moore. Jane Elizabeth, Bermondſey ſtreet, leather dreſſer, May 8
M'Cullom, John, Briſtol, merchant, May 27
Maſon, William, junior, Richmond, Yorkſhire, grocer, June 14
Manſon, Thomas, Tokenhouſe yard, merchant, June 12
Noble, Edward Heatley, Birmingham, merchant, June 1
Pate, John, Bury St. Edmunds, ſcrivener. May 25
Peairce, Mathias, Blackman ſtreet, cheeſemonger, May 25
Pitkeathly, Robert, Taviſtock ſtreet, Covent Garden, bookſeller, June 15
Platt, John, and Henry Billinge Platt, Wigan, manufacturers, June 10
Richards, William, jun. Walworth, ſhip broker, May 22
Reichard, Jacob, John Philip Dahmer, and John Jacob Brune, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchants, May 29
Sleane, William, Anſley, maltſter, May 31
Scudamore, Richard, Red Lion ſtreet, Holborn, taylor, May 15
Scarbrow, William, St. Neots, baker, June 2
Stafford, Robert, jun. Huntingdon, grocer, June 2
Smith, William, Oxenden ſtreet, taylor, June 5
Scultze, William, and Philip Unger, Little Britain, merchants, June 12
Sheppheard, Wallwyn. Boſwell court, ſcrivener, June 5
Sealy, Benjamin, Boſwell court, ſcrivener June 5
Stevenſon, Anthony, Edmondton, brickmaker, June 5
Shiles, Elizabeth, Dilford, miller and ſhopkeeper, June 17
Townſend, Samuel, Briſtol, ironmonger, &c. June 19
Tinſon, Thomas, Charing Croſs, ſilverſmith, June 5
Vaughan, Henry, Liverpool, grocer, May 18
Wemberley, Thomas Peete, Huntingdon, grocer, June 2
Wetherell, Thomas, Sunderland, brazier, May 20
Wakeman, Robert, Birmingham, plater, June 4
Withington, Thomas and James, Mancheſter, and Princes ſtreet, Lothbury, cotton manufacturers, &c. June 4
Willis, Richard, Creſcent, Minories, merchant, June 5
Wells, John, Liverpool, merchant, June 2
Woodward, Jonathan, Derby, calico manufacturer, June 5
Wood, Humphrey, and Joſeph Horlock, jun. High ſtreet, Southwark, oilmen, June 5
Wootton, William, Rugeley, hatter, June 9
Ward, William, Birmingham. grocer, July 13
Wright, Gilbert, Worceſter, glove ſeller, &c. June 3
Witton, Serjeant, Oldwinford, glaſs manufacturer, June 11
Wilſon, Thomas, Cheſhunt, maltſter, June 5
Walmſley, Robert, and James Pilkington, Farnworth, fuſtian manufacturers, June 11
Wilſmore, William, Weſt Merſea, miller, June 10

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The net produce of the Income-tax laſt year was 5,710,572l. 13s. 6d. of which 1,175,836l. 16s. 1d. aroſe from trade. The charges of collection were 162,825l. The deductions for children amounted to 371,040l. 17s. 3½d. The number of aſſeſſments was 320,759 and of theſe, upwards of one-ſixth part, viz. 54,321 were upon incomes from 60l. to 65l. a year.—Of incomes from 200l. to 500l. per annum, the aſſeſſments were 42,694.—From 2000l. to 5000l. the number was 3657 and thoſe which returned above 5000l. per annum 1020.—The total aggregate of income brought under the operation of the tax was 80,217,215l. 3s. 9¼d.—The county of Durham paid on incomes below 200l. per annum, 7914l. 5s. 10d.—on thoſe above 200l. per annum, 36,145l. 5s 9d.—total, 44,059l. 11s. 7d.—Northumberland, below 200l. per annum, 9880l. 7s. 4½d.—above 200l. per annum, 66,347l. 2s. 0½d.—total, 76,227l. 9s. 5d.—Cumberland paid in the whole 21,950l. 12s. 8¾d.—The City of London, excluſive of Weſtminſter and the Borough of Southwark, paid on incomes below 200l. per annum, 29,557. 18s. 11d.—and on thoſe above 200l. per annum, the enormous ſum of 1,084,496l. 9s. 5¼d.—total, 1,114,054l. 8s. 4¼d. being more than three times the amount paid by all Scotland, which was about 344,015l. 10s. 10¼d.—Yorkſhire paid 311,008l. 18s. 6½d.

The following is an account of the commerce of this country for the laſt year:—Exports in Colonial-produce, 21,921,000l.—Britiſh-manufactures, 24,000,000l.—Foreign merchandize, 17,000,000l.—Number of ſhips employed, 18,898—ſeamen, 143,000.

It appears, from the annual report of the Society for the Relief of Perſons impriſoned for Small Debts, that in the courſe of the laſt year, 1125 debtors have been liberated from different gaols in the kingdom; amongſt theſe were 13 from Kingſton-upon-Hull, 1 from Halifax, 1 from Ouſebridge-gaol, York, 8 from York caſtle, 15 from Appleby, Cumberland, 14 from Carliſle, 2 from Durham, 15 from Lancaſter-caſtle, 6 from Rothwell, near Leeds, 3 from Richmond, and 1 from Morpeth, in Northumberland.

Married.] Col. Dyke, of the Coldſtream Regiment of Guards, ſon of J. Dyke, bart. to Miſs L. Leman, daughter of Sir W. Leman, bart. M. P. for the county of Cornwall.

Mr. W. Greenwood, of Albermarle-ſtreet, to Miſs Syms, daughter of Capt. Syms, of Boſton, New England.

W. Treadgold, eſq. of Cheſterfield-ſtreet, to Miſs R. Ruſſel, of Hill-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare.

H. Baring, eſq. third ſon of Sir Francis Baring, to Miſs Bingham, of Philadelphia, daughter of B. Bingham, eſq. many years a Member of the American Senate.

The Honorable G. V. Hobart, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, to Miſs J. Maclean, eldeſt daughter of Lieut. Col. A. Maclean, of Coll, in Scotland.

E. Denniſon, eſq. of St. Martin's-lane, to Miſs M. Bowles, of Baker-ſtreet.

Mr. Jones, of Chelſea, to Miſs E. Alexander, of the Strand.

R. H. Gower, eſq. of Cheſhunt, to Miſs Emptage, daughter of the late Commodore Emptage, in the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

H. Steele, eſq. merchant, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, to Miſs Page, of Knightſbridge.

Mr. J. Trimmer, of Brentford, to Miſs Cornwallis, eldeſt daughter of the Reverend W. Corn-

W. Cornwallis, Rector of Elam, &c. in Kent.

Miſs Collins, of St. Clement Danes.

At J. Ware's, eſq. in New-bridge-ſtreet, N. Polhill, eſq grandſon of the late M. P. for Southwark.

In Pall Mall, Mr. W. Atkinſon, an apothecary of the firſt reſpectability, employed during an extenſive practice of 56 years, by many of the principal nobility, gentry, &c. and at different periods by ſeveral branches of the royal family.

In his 50th year, Mr. J. Alcock, of Aldermanbury.

At Demarara, Mr. J. Bruton, ſon of the late Mr. H. Bruton, of Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's.

In Fenchurch-ſtreet, aged 66, Mr. R. Irvine, woollen-draper.

T. T. Faux, eſq. of Bethnal-green.

At Beddington, Surrey, J. Walton, eſq.

In Stockwell-row, Mrs. Turney, late of Wood-ſtreet.

Mr. Biſhop, an attorney's clerk, well-known for many years paſt, in the neighbourhood of Fleet-ſtreet; he is believed to have taken a large quantity of laudanum, which occaſioned his death.

At Chertſey, in Surrey, Mrs. Melliſh.

The Reverend T. Hambly, of Mardock-houſe, Herts.

Aged 46, T. Rowntree, jun. eſq. a barriſter, of the Inner Temple.

W. Hotwood, eſq. of Croydon, many years an eminent ſilk mercer in Holywell-ſtreet, London.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mrs. Hinde, widow, late of Langham Hall, in Eſſex.

In King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, A. Ximenes, eſq.

At Fulham, Miſs S. Howard.

At the Iſland of Madeira, Mr. W. Smart, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

In Newman-ſtreet, in her 84th year, Mrs. E. Henry, of Hawthorn-hill, Berks.

Died.] At his houſe, in Bedford-ſquare, after a week's illneſs, Job Mathew, eſq. Governor of the Bank of England. His well-known character as a man of univerſal charity, and almoſt unexampled generoſity, renders all eulogium needleſs—it is but doing Juſtice, however, to his memory, to add, that in him the poor have loſt a benefactor, the world a real Chriſtian, his country a true patriot, and his kindred, relations, and numerous acquaintance, a valuable and moſt unchangeable friend.

At his houſe, in Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 91, the Right Rev. Charles Moſs, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and F. R. S. His Lordſhip had ſat on the Bench of Biſhops 36 years, having been conſecrated Biſhop of St. David's in 1766; he was conſequently the eldeſt Spiritual Lord on the Bench. He was tranſlated to Bath and Wells in 1774. The ſimplicity and kindneſs of his Lordſhip's manners rendered him beloved through his dioceſe, while his erudition and piety procured him the veneration of the ſcholar and the Chriſtian. The venerable Biſhop was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1731; M. A. in 1735; and L.L.D. in 1747. He had amaſſed a private fortune to the amount of 140,000l.—20,000l. of which he has bequeathed to his only daughter, Mrs. King, and the remaining 120,000l. to his ſon, Dr. Moſs.—Among his charitable legacies are—200l. to the General Hoſpital of Bath, and 100l. to Saliſbury Infirmary.

At his houſe, in Bond-ſtreet, W. Harwood, eſq. of Hanwell Park, Middleſex, brother to the Profeſſor of Anatomy in the Univerſity of Cambridge. He was formerly Governor of the provinces of Dinagapore, Purnea, and Rungpore, in India, from which country he returned in the year 1782, with clean hands, and an unblemiſhed reputation.

At his houſe in Hanover-ſquare, the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, of Palmerſton, in the county of Dublin, and Baron Temple, of Mount Temple, in the county of Sligo.

At his houſe in Grafton-ſtreet, Piccadilly, in his 45th year, the Right Hon. George Auguſtus North, Earl of Guildford. His Lordſhip was firſt married to a daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, by whom he had two ſons, who died in their infancy: on her Ladyſhip's deceaſe he married Miſs Coutts, eldeſt daughter of the banker of that name, by whom he had a daughter, who ſurvived him, and a ſon, who died about a month ago. The long and painful ſtate of his Lordſhip's health is aſcribed to a fall from his horſe a few years ſince, at Cheltenham, the animal taking fright as his Lordſhip was preſenting a baſket of fruit to Miſs Coutts. By this accident it is ſuppoſed the ſpine of his back was affected, and from this fatal ſource were derived all the bodily ſufferings under which he languiſhed for ſeveral years, and that baffled all the ſkill of the ableſt phyſicians.—His Lordſhip invariably diſcharged all the relative and ſocial duties of life in a manner that gave an amiable reſplendency to his private character, and his public principles were no leſs heightened by the ſteady direction of ſuperior talents in ſupport of conſtitutional liberty, and the general welfare of his country. He is ſucceeded in title, and the entailed family-eſtates, amounting to about 18,000l. per annum, by his next brother, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Francis North. The late Earl dying without male iſſue, the Barony of North is ſeparated from the Earldom, and deſcends, in abeyance, to his ſiſters, Ladies Glenbervie, Sheffield, and C. Lindſay.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Commiſſioners of the river Wear are about to conſtruct a new light-houſe on the outer end of the North Pier at Sunderland. It is to conſiſt of an octagonal baſe, 15 feet in diameter, and 70 feet high, and will be a large reflecting lamp.

Married.] At North Shields, Mr. R. Bell, to Miſs M. Storcey.—Mr. J. Hays, maſter-mariner, to Miſs F. Bourne, milliner.—Mr. G. Foſter, maſter mariner, to Miſs Elliott.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. M'Lean, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, to Miſs Crawford.—J. Starforth, eſq. Alderman of Durham, to Mrs. Watſon.—Captain J. Greenlaw, to Miſs M. Routledge, daughter of Mr. E. Routledge, innkeeper.

The Rev. Mr. Langhorne, of Stanhope, in Weardale, to Miſs B. Featherſtone, of Blackhett Hall, Hexhamſhire.—Mr. M. Fairleſs, coalfitter, of Sunderland, to Miſs Goodchild, daughter of J. Goodchild, eſq. banker, of Pallion.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Miſs E. Atkinſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. L. Atkinſon, broker.—Aged 42, Mrs. M. Robſon, wife of Mr. T. Robſon, tallow-chandler.

In Gateſhead, aged 69, Mr. P. Grieve, gardener.

At Durham, Mr. Downey, ſhip-owner, of Sunderland.—Mrs. Agnew, relict of the late Captain Agnew, of the navy, brother to Gen. Agnew.—In his 86th year, N. Doubleday, M. D.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Potts.—Capt. Davie.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Reed, wife of Mr. T. Reed, leather-merchant.

At Craighead, Mr R. Nicholſon, factor to Sir H. Dalrymple Hamilton, of North Berwick.

At Roſehill, near Gateſhead, aged 66, Mr. R. Colthirſt, many years maſter and owner in the goods-trade between Newcaſtle and London.

In Aberdeen Harbour, Captain Kennedy, of the ſloop Henry, of Sunderland. He went aſhore in the forenoon, and returned to his veſſel about midnight, when he appeared to be in his ordinary ſtate of health, but after a ſhort time he fell down, and it was obſerved that blood was iſſuing copiouſly from his right leg, a little below the knee, where a conſiderable wound appeared. It was dreſſed in the beſt mode that could be done at the time, and he was put to bed, but after laying two or three hours he got up, and the wound again began bleeding. The mate of the ſhip ſent for a ſurgeon, who came immediately; but juſt as he ſtepped aboard Captain Kennedy expired from the loſs of blood. The magiſtrates ordered a minute inveſtigation to be made, as to the cauſe of Captain Kennedy's death; but nothing has appeared tending to criminate any perſon, and it is ſuppoſed, from all the circumſtances, that he had received the wound by a fall. His watch and money were in his pockets when he came on board, and he never made any complaint of having been aſſaulted, or even that he had met with the ſlighteſt accident, and he bore no other marks of external violence.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Although it cannot but be highly ſatisfactory to obſerve the rapid increaſe of manufactories in the city and vicinity of Carliſle, and the conſequent augmentation of population, there is, however, reaſon to lament, that amidſt this progreſſive influx of temporal proſperity, the intereſts of religion are, apparently at leaſt, neglected—ſo much ſo, that the large pariſh of St. Mary ſtill remains unprovided with a church ſufficiently capacious to accommodate half the inhabitants with ſeats. This, indeed, has long been a ſubject of complaint, and certainly claims the attention of the opulent pariſhioners, upon whom it is particularly incumbent to exert their beſt endeavours to promote the cauſe of religion and virtue.

Married.] At Hightae, Mr. J. Richardſon, to Miſs Chalmers, daughter of Mr. W. Chalmers, architect, of Torry.

At Penrith, Mr. Robſon, ironmonger, to Miſs Pattinſon.

At Abbey Holme, Mr. O. Mann, maſon, of High Cawes, to Miſs F. Gunſon, of Beckfoot.—Mr. A. Wilſon, of Perth, in Scotland, to Miſs E. Carlyle, daughter of Mr. T. Carlyle, of Carliſle.

At Whitehaven, Captain T. Steele, of the ſhip Sarah and Jane, to Miſs Hall.

At Bridekirk, Captain W. Steward, of the ſhip Arbuckle, of Whitehaven, to Miſs Green, of Blinderake, near Cockermouth.

Mr. Ritſon, of Gilcrux, to Miſs Hornſby, of Cockermouth.—Mr. W. Towerſon, of Coat-cloſe, in Ennerdale, to Miſs Nicholſon, of Egremont

At Carliſle, Mrs. E. Aiken, with whom *ſeventy-four* winters had not chilled the genial current of her blood, to Mr. R. Jered, who is about 20 years younger than his *amorous* ſpouſe.

Mr. Armſtrong, of Liverpool, to Miſs E. Hetherington.

Hetherington.—R. Collins, eſq. of Pettrell-green, to Miſs Hodgſon, of Carliſle.

At Workington, Mr. J. Alcock, carpenter, to Miſs E. Smith, of Chapel-row, near Workington.

Mr. W. Hall, of Cumwhitton, to Miſs E. Scholick of Hayton.

At Croſs Canonby, Captain Mc Leveen, of Liverpool, to Miſs M. Sewell, of Maryport.

At Kendal, after a courtſhip of only a few days, Mr. H. Bowes, mariner, to Miſs E. Mitchell, of Croſs Bank.

Died.] At Carliſle, very ſuddenly, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Nelſon, ſhoe-maker.—At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Sims, ſchool-miſtreſs.—Joſ. Blain, M. D. many years eminent in medicine and ſurgery in this city.

At Whitehaven, aged 18, Mrs. J. Newlands, widow.—Aged 66, Mrs. Moſſop, widow, and pawnbroker.—Mrs. White, wife of Captain White, of the ſhip Peggy.—Mrs. Kirkbride, widow of Mr. R. Kirkbride, ſtay-maker.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Sinclair.—Aged 54, Mrs S. Johnſtone.—In her 20th year, Miſs E. Nixon, ſecond daughter of Mr. W. Nixon, tallow chandler.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Clementſon, wife of Mr. W. Clementſon, tobacconiſt.—In his 55th year, Mr. B. Harris, comptroller of the cuſtoms of this port.

At Kendal, aged 74, Mr. W. Strickland, formerly, and for many years, a plumber and glazier in the town.—Mr. J. Briggs, ſchool-maſter.

At Harrington, in the prime of life, Capt. Mc George, of the ſhip Kitty.

At Diſſington, in the prime of life, Mrs. E. Black.

At Thurſby, aged 64, Mrs. E. Iſmay, widow.

At Mowbray, near Allonby, Mrs. Clark.

At Dumfries, North Britain, S. Mackenzie, eſq. writer.

In Weſtminſter-road, Miſs Carlton, only daughter of J. M. Carlton, eſq. of Hillbeck Hall, Weſtmoreland.

At Smaithwaite, in Lamplugh, aged 25, Mr. J. Fox.

At Briſco Hill, near Carliſle, aged 18, Miſs M. Scott.—The Rev. J. Geddes, miniſter of the Relief Congregation at Waterbeck, in the pariſh of Middlebie.

At Huntley, Mr. T. Stewart, ſupervisor of exciſe.

At Drynie, G. Mackenzie, eſq. of Pitlundy.

Aged about 30, Mr. R. Bowman, of Spittle Houſe, near Carliſle.

At Newcaſtle, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Beatie, flax-dreſſer, formerly of Carliſle. To an ingenious well-informed mind, poliſhed by the culture of liberal arts, he joined an affable and ſocial diſpoſition, and a rectitude of conduct almoſt unexampled in theſe dregs of degenerate times. He was, both by nature and habit, modeſt and unaſſuming, and delivered his opinions (which always evinced ſuperior ſenſe and judgment, if not talents) with that modeſt reſerve and diffidence which generally characterize true merit. His death, while it impreſſes his friends and numerous acquaintance with a painful recollection of his many amiable virtues and properties, will alſo, it is to be hoped, ſtimulate them to a ſteady imitation of his example.

At Ramſay, Iſle of Man, Miſs E. Moore, milliner.

At Peeltown, ditto, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Kelly.

YORKSHIRE.

An Act has lately paſſed for dividing, allotting, and incloſing the ſeveral open fields, ſtinted paſture, and commons, &c. &c. within the pariſh of Richmond, in the North Riding of this county.

By the new incloſures now carrying into execution on the Yorkſhire Wolds, about 10,000 acres of freſh land will be converted into tillage.

Annual Report of the Patients admitted into the York Diſpenſary, and diſcharged from the ſame, from March 28, 1801, to March 28, 1802, incluſive.

Patients remaining under cure at the laſt annual report - -	87
Admitted ſince - - -	880
	967
Of whom have been	
Diſcharged cured - - -	523
Relieved, and time expired -	297
For irregularity - - -	4
Died - - - - -	52
Remaining under cure - -	91
	967

Money received for the York Diſpenſary, from March 28, 1801, to March 28, 1802, incluſive.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Annual ſubſcriptions -	150	14	0
Collected at the ſermon -	43	6	2½
One year's intereſt of money received for the purpoſes of raiſing a fund - - -	27	4	9
Balance due to the Treaſurer	180	7	1
	401	12	0½

Money diſburſed from March 28, 1801, to March 28, 1802, incluſive.

Balance due to the Treaſurer, the 28th of March, 1801 -	166	6	7½
Apothecary's ſalary - -	60	0	0
Sundry payments - -	23	3	5½
Medicines, as per account -	152	2	0
	401	12	0

Exact ſtatement of the number of broad and narrow cloths milled in the Weſt Riding, for the laſt twelve months.

BROAD CLOTHS.

	Pieces	*Yards*
Milled laſt year	285,851	9,263,966
This year -	264,082	8,699,242
Decreaſed -	21,769	564,724

NARROW CLOTHS.

	Pieces	*Yards*
Milled laſt year	169,262	6,014,420
This year -	137,231	4,833,534
Decreaſed -	32,031	1,180,886

Married.] J. Williamſon, eſq. barriſter, to Miſs Lodge, eldeſt daughter of the late E. Lodge, eſq. of Willow Hall.—J. Johnſon, eſq. of Cottingham, to Miſs Staveley, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, London.—Mr. W. Barff, wool ſtapler, of Wakefield, to Miſs Spoors, of Morpeth.—Mr. W. Nicholſon, of Richmond, to Miſs M. Foſs, of Scorton.—T. Kendal, eſq. of Neſs, to Miſs Mitchelſon, of Pickering.

At Hull, at the Quakers Meeting-houſe, Mr. J. Clay, of Raſtrick, to Miſs E. Travis, daughter of the late Mr. J. Travis.

Mr. J. Burnard, coach-maker, of Leeds, to Miſs Parkin, of Catterick.

At Brompton, near Northallerton, Mr. Hodgſon, apothecary, to Miſs Walker.

At Sheffield, at the Quakers Meeting-houſe, Mr. J. Brown, to Miſs E. Prieſt.

Mr. J. Moore, of Woolley, to Miſs Greaves, of Clayton-hall, near Wakefield.—Mr. Drake, ſurgeon, of York, to Miſs Marſhall, only daughter of the late J. Marſhall, eſq. of Gray's Inn, London. J. B. Howard, eſq. merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Thomas, of Rowlſton, in Holderneſs.—Mr. J. Carlile, merchant, of Hull, to Miſs S. Greenwood, of Haworth, near Bradford.—Mr. A. Wratnall, of Graſſington, to Miſs A. Proctor, of Mearbeck, near Settle.—Mr. Hearon, of York, to Miſs Wallis, daughter of the late Dr Wallis, of London.—Mr. J. Ruſher, woolſtapler, of Leeds, to Miſs Cockſhut, of Baildon.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. B. Turner, linen-draper.

In his 73d year, Mr. J. Brooks, of whom this character has been given—that if he had lived in the days of Diogenes, that philoſopher would not have needed his lanthorn to have gone in ſearch of an honeſt man.—And a few days before, his ſiſter, Mrs. S. Brooks.

Mrs. Iveſon, mother of Meſſrs. W. and J. Iveſon, both of Headon.—Aged 73, Mrs. Crawford, mother to Mrs. Ruſſell.

In his 54th year, W. Withers, eſq. barriſter at law, recorder of this city, recorder of the borough of Ripon, and major in the York Volunteer Infantry; a gentleman deeply regretted by his fellow-citizens, by whom his death is juſtly conſidered as a public and private loſs.

At Hull, aged 50, Enſign T. Siddons, of the Corps of Royal Invalids, in the garriſon. He had been upwards of 40 years in the ſervice.

Aged 35, Mr. S. Milner, coaſt-waiter, and nephew to the late Rev. Joſeph Milner, vicar, of Trinity Church, &c.

Aged 41, Mr. W. Ward, mariner. The latter part of his life was entirely appropriated to the delineation of ſhips in perſpective, in various directions, with ſuch accuracy, united to a beautiful execution, that *his* drawings are *real* repreſentations of different ſhips, particularly belonging to that port. In this department the fine arts have loſt a practitioner that will rarely be equalled, and ſeldom ſurpaſſed.

Aged 50, Miſs Walker.

At Wakefield, in his 62d year, Mr. J. Tate, painter.

At Huddersfield, of a fever, Mr. Anderſon, ſupervifor of exciſe.

At Scarboro', aged about 55, Mr. J. Cockerill.

At Leeds, Mrs. Jaques, wife of Mr. Jaques, mercer.

At Halifax, aged 77, Mrs. Wainhouſe.

At Ripon, Mr. W. Horner, merchant, formerly of Liverpool.

At Bradford, Mr. W. Huſtler, merchant, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Mr. J. Lee, ſpirit-merchant.—In her 59th year, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr. W. Wilkinſon, worſted-manufacturer.

At Beverley, at the houſe of W. Beverley, eſq. Mrs. Harriſon, aunt to the late Lady Grantley and Mrs. Hartley.

At Doncaſter, ſuddenly, being ſeized with an apoplectic fit, Mr. Townſon, late of the Black Swan-inn.—Aged 73, Mr. T. Smith, for many years the principal bookſeller in this town, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Pontefract, in the prime of life, Mrs. Moor, wife of Mr. T. Moor, maſter of the charity-ſchool.

In his 69th year, Mr. Hodgſon, of Haxby.—Mr. J. Gratrix, of Skircoat, near Halifax.—Mr. Foſter, ſteward to J. Radcliffe, eſq. of Milnes-bridge, near Huddersfield.

In London, Mr. J. Turner, of Huddersfield.

M. Wilſon, eſq. of Eſhton, near Skipton Craven.—The Rev. J Cook, of Rillington, near Malton, curate of Scampſton, &c.

At Nafferton, near Driffield, in his 82d year, Mr. R. Jackſon, farmer.

At Baildon, A. Morris, eſq. late a commander in the royal navy.

At Wentworth Caſtle, near Barnſley, the Hon. Mrs. Kaye, lady of J. H. Kaye, eſq. and ſiſter to the laſt Earl of Strafford.

At Heſsle, near Hull, Mr. M. Hardy, late in partnerſhip with Mr. T. Cooper, brandy-merchant, of Hull.

LANCA-

LANCASHIRE.

Lately at Liverpool, at an annual veſtry, or general meeting of the inhabitants, at St. Nicholas Church, April 20, among other reſolutions unanimouſly voted, were the following:—That the income of the Reverend the Rectors of Liverpool is inadequate to their ſervices, and the duties of their high ſtation—and that it be referred to the Committee of the pariſh of Liverpool, to make ſuch a reaſonable addition to the income of the rectors, out of the rate to be laid for the churches and clergy, as ſuch Committee ſhall think proper. Likewiſe, that the money neceſſary for the completion of the Fever Ward, or Houſe of Recovery, directed by the laſt annual veſtry to be erected, and for carrying into effect the contracts made for the purchaſing of the ground mentioned in the Committee's report, be raiſed by a rate on the inhabitants, to be made diſtinct from the other parochial rates, and that the ſurplus, if any there ſhall be, be applied in the aid of the poors-rate. It appears, from the report lately publiſhed in the Liverpool Papers, of the above proceedings of the annual veſtry, that the long conteſted point in diſpute between the pariſh and the merchants, relative to the right of taxing ſhipping in the docks, or at the port, by the pariſh overſeers, conſidered as ſtock in trade, is at length put to reſt, the merchants, in general, having acquieſced in the rate, and in the propoſed meaſure of taxation, in which, though ſhipping be not named, yet the profits ariſing therefrom, as a ſpecies of perſonal property, are admitted and included. From this improved mode of rating the merchants and tradeſmen, &c. it appears, that inſtead of 20371. 10s. 9d. which was the quantum of the rate on ſhipping and on perſonal property, in the year 1800, the amount of the preſent rate, ariſing by thoſe means only, is no leſs than 8502l. Thus many of the merchants have already paid, ſome two, ſome three, ſome four times more than the ſums at which they ſtand rated in any of the former books. It is remarkable, that the Chairman of the Committee of Merchants, who oppoſed the aſſeſſment on ſhipping as it was originally laid, was the firſt who paid the tax on his perſonal property, under the preſent rate, although it far exceeded the amount in any former year. It appears, likewiſe, that the Committee, under the advice of the faculty, have abandoned the ſituation originally propoſed, for a Fever-houſe, viz. the open ſpace of ground belonging to the pariſh, ſouth of the workhouſe, and have purchaſed a field to the eaſtward of the workhouſe, and that an hoſpital for the reception of paupers, in caſes of fever, is now building, upon an economical plan, to anſwer the end propoſed. The expence of the building is eſtimated at 5000l. and has hitherto been borne by the rate for the poor, becauſe the uſe of it is to be confined to perſons of that deſcription, and as, upon the whole, there will be a very conſiderable ſaving to the pariſh, by the propoſed eſtabliſhment, and as it will alſo tend to the decreaſe of fever in the town. The ſum of 1200l. has been expended in the purchaſe of land—the ſum of 1400l. has been likewiſe laid out by the Committee (appropriated from a part of the poor-rates) in the purchaſe of ground near the alms-houſe, for a cemetery, or place of interment. The Committee have added 2s. per week to the ſum allowed by the pariſh, for the ſupport of thoſe truly unfortunate paupers of the Lunatic Aſylum, who are under the care of the faculty attending the inſtitution.

A very curious mechanic at Bamber-bridge, near Preſton, has lately invented a machine for beating cotton, for which he is about, ſhortly, to procure a patent. It is likely to be an important ſaving to manufacturers, in time, labour, and expence, but yet the greateſt improvement is ſtated to be its ſimplicity.

Married] At Chriſt Church, Mr. M. Jarvis, watch-tool-maker, to Miſs P. Lead-beater, of Liverpool.

At Mancheſter, Mr. J. Elliott, to Miſs Slack.

Mr. J. Green, of Mancheſter, to Miſs B. Grundy, of Bolton-le-Moors.

At Wood Plumpton, near Preſton, Mr. W. Maiman, of Blackburn, to Miſs Moon.

At Winwick, Captain Hargreaves, of the Royal Lancaſhire Volunteers, to Miſs Ormerod, of Ormerod-houſe.

At Blackburn, Mr. T. Eddleſtone, to Miſs M. Duckworth.—Mr. J. Gardiner, maltman, to Miſs Barton, both of Poulton, by the Sands.—Lieut. Clegg, of the Royal Lancaſhire Volunteers, to Miſs Pollitt, of Garley-hall, in Cheſhire.

At Liverpool, Mr. G. Houlding, merchant, to Miſs M. Hardiker—Mr. J. Dickſon, merchant, to Miſs E. Maddocks.—Mr. A. Eidſworth, to Miſs Tounley, of Ortner, in Wyerſdale.—Mr. J. Brown, chief-mate of the Roſalind, to Miſs C. Woods.—Mr. W. Hardman, to Miſs A. Brownrigg.—Mr. R. Berry, liquor-merchant, to Miſs C. Leech, of Ulverſton.—Mr. R. Roberts, printer, late of Cheſter, to Miſs E. Woods.—Mr. J. Buggeln, ſugar-refiner, to Miſs Halton, milliner.—Mr. C. Smith, engraver, to Miſs E. Telford, milliner.—A. B. W. Nicholſon, eſq. Captain in the ſecond regiment of Lancaſhire Militia, to Miſs H. Roſe, third daughter of W. Roſe, eſq. of Liverpool.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 96, Mrs. Travis.—Aged 35, Mr. J. Atherton, blackſmith.

Suddenly, aged 60, Mr. C. Roberts, ſhip-carpenter. He left his work about ſix o'clock in the evening, and before ten he became a lifeleſs corpſe.

Aged 65, Mr. W. Dalrymple, formerly a Captain for ſeveral years in the Weſt India trade.—Aged 88, Mrs Baines, relict of Mr. H. Baines, cabinet-maker.—Captain R. Smith,

many

many years commander of a veſſel from this port.—Mr. H. Wilſon, inn-keeper.—Aged 19, Mr. T. Burrows, grandſon of Mr. Rogerſon, of Everton.

Mrs. S. Woods, wife of Mr. T. Woods, cooper; a woman of ſincere piety, and of a moſt amiable character. Her heart was open, at all times, to the feelings of the diſtreſſed: *thoſe that wanted a home* ſhe cheriſhed under her roof, and ever counted it her happineſs to mitigate their ſufferings.

At Manchester, Mrs. Barnes —Aged 85, Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Dr. Griffith, late Fellow of the collegiate church —Mr. J. Lowe, attorney.—Mr. A. Thompſon, lately a commander in the African trade from Liverpool.—Mr. W. Faulkner.

At Blackburn, Mr. J. Riſhton, of the Waggon and Horſes public-houſe

In his 18th year, much reſpected for the goodneſs of his behaviour and promiſing abilities, Mr. J. Howarth, articled clerk to Meſſrs. Beardſworth and Nevill, attornies.

At Rochdale, H. Ormerod, M D.

At Preſton, aged 89, Mr. W. Stewart, a native of Aberdeen. He was ſuppoſed to have been the oldeſt *walking ſtationer* in England.

Mr. R. Leach.

At Clithero, in his 35th year, Mr. C. Addy, cotton-manufacturer.

At Ulverſtone, aged 60, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mr. Elijah Salthouſe, a Quaker.

At Welby Cragg, in Ellett, near Lancaſter, aged 82, Mrs. M. Welby, widow; a lady of a mild temper and benevolent heart, and her houſe was long the ſeat of hoſpitality and kindneſs. The eſtate has been in the Welby family upwards of 400 years, and for any thing known to the contrary, the name is now extinct.

At Gooſnargh, near Preſton, the Rev. Mr. Wilcock. His brother, who had conſtantly reſided with him, died the preceding day.

On the 4th of December laſt, on board the Plover, on the Weſt India ſtation, Mr. E. Cooke, midſhipman, and ſon of Mr. J. Cook, of Salford; generally conſidered as a young gentleman of the moſt promiſing talents for the ſervice.

In London, Mr. Bell, of Rochdale, a conſiderable woollen-manufacturer.

At Wavertree, Mr. J. Haynes.

Aged 33, Mrs Lamb, of Ridgfield.

At Roſe-hill, aged 64, Mr. T. Ryan.

On the 23d of February laſt, at the iſland of St. Bartholomew, Mr. J. Herdman, merchant, formerly of Liverpool.

Aged 57, Mrs. E. Baldwin, of Borwick, near Liverpool.

At Skerton, aged 49, Mr. J. Watkinſon, attorney.

Aged 80, ſuddenly, T. Maychell, eſq. of Aynſome, near Cartmell. He had taken a few hours ride to ſee his daughter, and had ſcarcely entered the houſe when he dropped down, and expired in a few hours.

In the River Gambia, on the coaſt of Africa, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Davies, chief-mate of the ſhip Angola, Capt. Boys.

At Upholland, in his 48th year, the Rev. J. Fawell, miniſter of that place. To a head filled with learning, he united a heart filled with kindneſs—yet, in ſeveral reſpects, he was truly unfortunate. As an elegant and uſeful author he was deſervedly reſpected.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. S. Bramwell, to Miſs Lowe, daughter of Mr. Lowe, tobacconiſt.—Captain Atkinſon, to Mrs. Dillon, tea-dealer.

Mr. D. Davies, mercer, of Ruthin, to Miſs Jones, of Bathaſarn.—W. Daniel, eſq. of Newport, in the Staffordſhire-potteries, to Miſs Tagg, of Rhode Cottage, near Sandbach.

At Great Budworth, Mr. J. Becket, eldeſt ſon of A. Becket, eſq. of Broom Park, to Miſs Taylor, of Appleton, in this county.

Mr. Gibbons, of Dublin, to Miſs Monk, of Parkgate, in this county.—Mr. J. Baſſnett, ſurgeon, of Erbiſtock, near Overton, to Miſs Davies, of Argoed.

At Marchwiel, Denbighſhire, Mr J Briſcoe, of Penley Hall, near Elleſmere, to Miſs Brick.—Mr. Powell, of Criggion, to Miſs Evans, of Haughton, near Llandrinio.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. Hayes, butcher.—Mr. Woolley, baker.

At Ruthin, in her 90th year, Mrs. Morris, widow of the late Rev. D. Morris, rector of Feſtiniog.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the firſt Meeting of the Derbyſhire Agricultural and Breeding Society, held at Derby, April 23, the prizes were adjudged as follows;—To Mr. Mundy, of Markeaton, for his beſt three years old bull, 3l. 3s.—To Mr. R. Jowett, of Draycott, for his ſecond-beſt ditto, 2l. 2s.—To Mr. Harriſon, of the Aſh, for the beſt yearling-bull, 3l. 3s.—And to Mr. Cox, of Brailsford, for his ſecond-beſt ditto, 2l. 2s. The meeting was very numerouſly and reſpectably attended.

Married.] Mr. Radford, of Derby, to Miſs Brentnall, of Locke Grange.

At Derby, Mr. J. Matchitt, grocer, to Miſs Johnes.

Died.] At Derby, aged 66, Mrs. Bateman, widow of the late Mr. J. Bateman, attorney.

At Whittington, aged 67, Mr. J. Lalovell. —Mrs. Bradſhaw, of Holbrook.—Aged 61, the Rev. W. Pickering, vicar of Mackworth, near Derby.

At Hulland Ward-gate, aged 79, Mrs. L. Heaton; much lamented by her neighbours, in doing good to whom her greateſt pleaſure conſiſted.

In his 83d year, Mr. E. Gadſby, of Headlow Field.

NOTTING-

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Southwell, Mr. J. Wright, to Miss M. Aldridge.

At Arnold, Mr. Trueman, hosier, of Nottingham, to Miss Thompson.

At Bleasby, Mr. S. Clarke, jun. hosier, to Miss P. Oldknow, daughter of Mr. Alderman Oldknow, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. T. Pearson, assistant-overseer at St. Mary's workhouse.—Mr. W. Caunt, baker.—Mr. Sutton, grocer.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. James, maltster.

Mr. T. W. Watson, a man of amiable manners and true Christian charity, and much and deservedly respected for the bright example which he held up to society, in the different characters of son, husband, parent, master, and friend.

Mrs. Bennett, widow of the late Mr. Bennett, hardwareman.—Mr. Mathews, staymaker.—Aged 91, Mrs. Lomax, mother of Mr. E. Lomax.—In his 72d year, H. Pearson, gentleman, one of the auditors of the General Hospital.

Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. Curtis, pawnbroker, and who both, many years ago, were respectable performers in the Nottingham Theatre.

Aged 21, Miss E Watts, mantua-maker.

Of a malignant fever, aged 17, the eldest son of the late T. W. Watson, esq. of Nottingham: the premature loss of this so promising a youth, added to the recent one of the husband and protector, renders to the surviving widow and children, feelings the most acute, and places them in a situation perhaps the most difficult for human infirmity to sustain, with equanimity.

Mr. Flower, late of London; he was the brother of the late Mr. Flower, of York, formerly of Nottingham, whose mare won the burgesses cup, in the year 1775, which was carried to York, to the no small mortification of the freemen of Nottingham.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Foulde, widow; a woman of a cheerful disposition, and endeared to those among whom she was known for an ever active benevolence, prompted by a genuine principle of religion.

At Newark, Mrs. C. Cooke, widow of the late H. Cooke, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. At Lincoln, in the Catholic Chapel, Mr. J. Hunt, farmer, to Miss Houlding, both late of Brattleby, in the neighbourhood.—Mr. G. Carrier, of Lincoln, to Miss M. Walker, of Stainton.

At Nocton, near Lincoln, Mr. T. Foster, farmer and grazier, of Dunston, to Miss E. Watkinson.

At Boston, Mr. W. Bowles, attorney, to Miss Pepper.—Mr. J. Harrison, of Hanthorpe, to Miss Welly, of Moreton.

At Sutterton, Mr. J. F. Watson, hatter and hosier, of Lincoln, to Miss E. Bacon.

At Gainsborough, Mr. G. Watkinson, to Miss A. Ridgill.

At Grantham, Mr. Neaves, hatter, to Miss C. Harrison, daughter of Mr. Harrison, fellmonger, at Sleaford.

Died.] At Gainsborough, aged 70, Mr. T. Gill.—Aged 68, Mrs. Bunney.—Aged 57, Mr. T. Clarke.—Mr. T. Scott, silversmith, &c.—Aged 57, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. Hopkins, grocer; one of the society of Quakers.

At Stamford, aged 72, Mr. J. Dean, formerly master of the George and Angel public-house, and, for the last 16 years, parish-clerk of St. Mary's.

Advanced in years, Mr. J. Tubney, late surgeon of Billingborough. Returning home on horseback, from spending the day with a friend, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and found dead next morning in the fields.

Aged 38, S. Pennell, esq. of Willoughby, near Ancaster, and formerly of Horncastle.

At Spittlegate, aged 92, J. Wheelwright, gentleman, many years the senior alderman of Grantham.

At Stamford, in her 47th year, Mrs. Atlay, wife of the Rev. M. Atlay, and sister to Mr. Alderman Robinson.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the last General Half-yearly Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the Leicester and Northampton Union Canal, held at Market Harboro', May 3, it was, among other things, unanimously resolved, that it will be expedient for the interests of the Company, that this undertaking should be carried forwards to Harboro'; and also to join the Grand Junction Canal in the most convenient way, &c. A Committee was also appointed at the Meeting to procure such surveys and opinions as they should think proper, on the subject.

Married.] Mr. J. Marridge, near Chelmsford, to Miss A. Burgess, of Leicester.—S. Deverell, esq. of Clifton, near Nottingham, to Mrs. Thorp, of Burleigh House, in this county.

[*Died.*] At Leicester, aged 69, Mr. Livesay, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Bell, relict of the late Mr. J Bell.

At Loughboro', in his 20th year, Mr. J. Adams, youngest son of Mr. Adams, bookseller.

Aged 93, the Rev. J. Belgrave, rector of Preston, in Rutland, and of North Kilworth, in this county, the former of which livings he had held 68 years.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Burges, attorney.

At her house, in the Crescent, Bath, Mrs. Bunney, relict of the late J. Bunney, esq. of the Newark, Leicester.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wombourn, Mr. Lockley, grazier, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Horsebrook.

At

At Checkley, Mr. Welſh, of the Five Ways Houſe, near Birmingham, to Miſs S. Langley.—Mr. Gretton, of Shelton, near Burton upon Trent, to Miſs Cope, of the Marlpit Houſe, near Abbots Bromley.—Mr. A. Gordon, wine-merchant, of Dudley, to Miſs M. Loxton, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Butterworth, currier, of Coventry, to Miſs Goddard, of Litchfield.

At Stafford, the Rev. Mr Proctor, of Burton upon Trent, to Miſs Dodd, niece of the Rev. Mr. Proctor, of Stafford.

At Eccleſhall, Mr. T. Gibbs, of the New Houſe, near Charns, to Miſs Hand, of Wellings.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Walker, of London, to Miſs D. Wilcock —Mr. Fletcher, of London, to Miſs Mallabar.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 54, Mr. J. Winfield, baker.

Mrs. Thornton, wife of Mr. T. Thornton, farmer; a benevolent woman, who for upwards of 20 years, had contributed greatly to the Chriſtian virtue of giving her advice, and healing the diſeaſes of the poor in general, who ſtood in need of her aſſiſtance.

At Burton upon Trent, Mr. W. Wetton, late of Dunſtall.

At Whitmore, near Newcaſtle under Lyne, in her 24th year, Miſs Clewlow.

At New Chapel, near Handley, Mr. R. Humphreys, ſchoolmaſter.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Dixon, attorney, to Miſs Pickhard.—Mr. W. Glaze, to Miſs A. Boole —Mr. J. S. Greene, to Miſs Rock.—Mr. W. Smith, tanner, to Miſs Naſh, of Droitwich.—Mr. D. Locke, merchant, of Mancheſter, to Mrs. Pulſon.—Mr. E. S. Yorke, to Miſs E. Roe —Mr. E. Silk, to Miſs J. Piper.—Mr. J. Tyndal, to Miſs C. Wright.—Mr. G. Dale, to Mrs. M. Griffin, of Dudley.

In London, Mr. S. Morris, bridle-cutter, to Miſs Clifford, of Beaconsfield.

At Stratford upon Avon, Is. Dupuy, eſq. of Berkeley-ſtreet, London, to Miſs S. Parſons.—Mr. D. Aſton, diſſenting-miniſter, to Miſs A. Smith, of Bridgetown-grounds.

At Aſton, Mr. J. Mander, jun. of Birmingham, to Miſs S. Weſt.

At Rendcombe, in Glouceſterſhire, Mr. R. Gale of Birmingham, to Miſs Kendall.

At Edgbaſton, Mr. J. Mills, of Mill-green, to Miſs Cooper, of Handſworth.

At Coventry, B. Wilmer, eſq. to Miſs Rattray.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. C. Johnſon. —Mr. H. Vale, button-maker.—Mrs. Robinſon.—Aged 50, Mr. Euſtace, button-maker. —Mrs. Arnold, of the Livery Stables public-houſe.—Mr. Harriſon, ſilkman, partner with Mr. Venning, of London.—Mr. W. Farnell, late of the Bull's Head public houſe in Moſeley.—Aged 78, Mr Calley.—Far advanced in years, Mr. J. Smart, currier.—Of a decline, Miſs Kindon.—Mrs. Wilſon.

Mr. J. Smith, die-ſinker; a man of uncommon ability in his particular line of buſineſs, and whoſe loſs will be much felt by the manufacturing part of the town.

Mr. T. Bentley, victualler.—Mr. J. Ferron, tin-plate-worker.

In Deritend, in his 81ſt year, Mr. T. Lawrence, formerly a hatter, &c. of Bull-ſtreet, Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Marchwell, Denbighſhire, Mr. J. Briſcoe, of Penley-hall, near Elleſmere, to Miſs Brick.—Mr. Holt, tea-dealer, of Glouceſter, to Miſs Atcherley, ſecond daughter of the Rev. J. Atcherley, late of Shrewſbury.—J. Collinſon, eſq. of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miſs King, daughter of the Rev. R. King, rector of Worthin, in this county.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. T. Minton, of Aſtley, to Miſs Brookes, of Grinſhill.—Mr. J. Ellis, to Miſs Evaſon, of Church Stretton.

Mr. Payne, clock-maker, &c. to Miſs Harding, both of Ludlow.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Morris, cow-keeper.—After an illneſs of ſeveral months, Mrs. M. Slade, ſiſter to Mr. Slade, of Millington's Hoſpital.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

It appears from a report of the proceedings of the Flour and Bread Inſtitution eſtabliſhed at Worceſter in October 1800, upon a capital of 2415l. advanced by 115 ſubſcribers, at 10 guineas each, the whole of the original ſubſcription has been returned to them, and that a balance of 1381. 10s. 4d. remains, which ſum it has been lately agreed to preſent as a donation to the infirmary. The total quantity of flour ſold and uſed, appears to have been 441,966lbs. and by a very accurate account, the applicants for the relief have derived an advantage of 3521l. 8s. by the reduced prices at which they have purchaſed the flour and bread. Each ſubſcriber has therefore by means of this charity, been enabled to give to the poor upwards of 3l. by the loan of 20 guineas only for a few months.

Married.] Mr. H. Hewgill, ſkinner, to Miſs A. Doughty, both of Everham.—Mr. Backhouſe, merchant, of London, to Miſs Poole, of Worceſter.—Mr. J. Shuter, to Miſs A. Tomkins, both of Feckenham.—Mr. J. Dowding, hop-merchant, to Miſs B. Williamſon, both of Worceſter.—Mr. G. Hemmings, of Feckenham, to Miſs Stephens, of Harrow, Warwickſhire.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. W. Fowler, of the Tything; one of the ſociety of Quakers. —Mr. R. Racſter, of the Saracen's Head public-houſe.—Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. L. Hall, glover.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Bevington, ſenr. a preacher among the Quakers. He was eminently conſpicuous as a religious character, yet without bigotry; temperate, eaſy, and affectionate in private life, lively, facetious, and

and pleaſant in converſation, ever preſent to his company, never abſent to himſelf; active, punctual, and correct as a tradeſman and man of buſineſs; ſincere in his friendſhip, and charitable without oſtentation. As a friend and arbitrator, on many occaſions, his advice and deciſions were truly juſt and impartial, and generally approved by the applicants.

Mrs. Cox, of Stourbridge.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Clarke, of Pendock.—In the prime of life, Mr. T. S. Winnall, of the New Houſe, in the pariſh of Rock.—Aged 80, E. Hickman, eſq. of Old Swinford, many years a magiſtrate for this county and Staffordſhire.

At Broomeſgrove, Mrs. Shutt, wife of Mr. Shutt, ſadler.

Mr. A. Bowkett, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Bowkett, of Eaſtham.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Cradley, the Rev. G. Reece, to Miſs S. Ford, ſiſter to the Rev. Dr. Ford, canon reſidentiary of Hereford cathedral.

At Kington, Mr. J. Price, of Builth, to Miſs F. Jones.—Mr. W. Harding, of Bruton, to Miſs Highat, of Meers.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 32d year, Mr. W. B. Thomas, attorney. To the reſpectable character he maintained in private life, was added an early acquired fund of profeſſional knowledge, which he exerciſed with equal aſſiduity and ſucceſs.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. B. Starey, wholeſale linen-draper, of the Poultry, London, to Miſs Bletchley, of Glouceſter.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Vetrinder, to Miſs Stock, milliner.—Mr. Purbrick, linen draper, to Miſs S. Dark.

At Monmouth, Mr. Baſs, to Miſs H. Baker.

Mr. O. Roſe, of Longboro', to Miſs F. Webb, of Blockley, Worceſterſhire.—Mr. G. Butt, of Minſternorth, to Miſs M. A. Heath, of Rodborough.

At Tewkſbury, Mr. Price, linen-draper, to Miſs Read.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. J. Bryan, ſtatuary and maſon; much reſpected by his fellow citizens for his honourable dealings as a tradeſman.

Mrs. Wadley.—Mr. Okey, of the Saracen's-Head Inn.

At Uley, J. U. Harris, eſq.

In Germany, on the 24th of March laſt, aged 82, Mrs. F. Iſaac, mother of Mr. H. Barnett, ſilverſmith, of Glouceſter.

At Witcombe-Park, aged 86, Lady Hicks-relict of Sir Howe Hicks, bart.—Mrs. Whining, of Brimpsfield.—Aged 85, Mrs. C. Serjaunt, of Mitchel Dean.—Mrs. Mills, of Miſerdine.—Mrs. Butts, of Standiſh.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Turner, of Woodſtock, to Miſs Townſhend, of Oxford.—The Rev. C. R. Marſhall, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Miſs Parſett, of Everſley Lodge, Hants.—Mr. R. Taylor, of Beaconsfield Farm, to Miſs S. Curtis, both in the pariſh of Great Tew.—J. Laurell, eſq. of Eaſtwick Park, near Leatherhead, Surrey, to Miſs Parſons, only daughter of the late J. Parſons, M. D. of the Univerſity of Oxford.—The Rev. S. Henſhall, fellow of Brazen-Noſe College, Oxford, and Rector of Stratford-le-Bow, Middleſex, to Miſs Pearſon, of North Aſton.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 77, Mrs. Showell.—Aged 76, Mr. W. Pieſley, an eminent currier, and one of the members of the corporation.—In her 20th year, Miſs S. A. Galloway.—Aged 44, Mr. D. Jones, japanner and print-ſeller.—Aged 49, M. W. Golightly.

In his 24th year, Mr. Walker, of Deane; a gentleman of exemplary conduct and agreeable diſpoſition.

At North-Hinkſey, near Oxford, aged about 66, of an apoplective fit, Mrs. H. Puller.—Mrs. Holtom, wife of Mr. W. Holtom, poſt-maſter of Chipping-Norton.

At Bletchington, aged 46, Mr. J. Painter, farmer: he was one of the talleſt men in England, meaſuring when dead, ſix feet and eight inches.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. Crook, ſolicitor, of Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane, to Miſs Jacob, late of Peterborough.

At Peterborough, Mr. Gates, taylor, to Mrs. Beal.

Mr. E. Dobſon, of Godmancheſter, Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs E. Ricket, of Lolham-mill, in this county.—Mr. T. Chater, lace-merchant, of Olney, Bucks, to Miſs R. Andrew, of Northampton.

At Rowell, the Rev. Mr. Wood, diſſenting miniſter, to Miſs M. Cogan.

At Higham-Ferrars, Mr. J. Mee, draper, of Wellingborough, to Miſs Mathews.

Died.] At Oundle, Mr. J. Parſonſon.

At Newport Pagnell, Bucks, aged 69, Mrs. Pomfret.

At Camp-houſe, in Dorton pariſh, Bucks, Mrs. Stone.

At Aſtrop, aged 62, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. J. Deacle.

In a fit apoplexy, the Rev. J. Ruſſel, B. D. Rector of Helmedon, in this county, &c.—Mr. J. Lovell, of Sulby Abbey.—The Rev. T. Bradbury, Vicar of Bradwell, Bucks.

At Aſpley Academy, of an inflammation in his bowels, Mr. Watkins, third ſon of Mr. Watkins, of Daventry.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Wiſbeach, at the Quakers Meeting-houſe, Mr. W. Maſſey, of Spalding, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Bateman, of Chatteris, in the Iſle of Ely.—The Rev. T. Bourdillon, late a Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Miſs Dewar, of Clapham, Surrey.

At Upwell, Mr. R. Palmer, wheelwright, &c. to Miſs M. Failes.—Alſo Mr. E. Hodſon, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Mary Wells.

Mr, R. Hutchinſon Lewin, to Mrs. Cowherd

herd, widow, both of March, in the Iſle of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Willett, wife of Mr. J. Willett, gardener.

Mr. J. Burges, printer to the Univerſity; to which office he was appointed jointly with Mr. Archdeacon, on the 1ſt of July, 1793, and on the deceaſe of Mr. Archdeacon, September 10, 1795, he was made ſole printer to the Univerſity.

At the Black Bull-inn, in this town, in her 57th year, Mrs. Ghrimes, wife of Mr. W. Ghrimes, woollen draper, in Ludgate-ſtreet, London.

At Bath, General Adeane, of Babraham, M. P. for this county. He was likewiſe Col. of the 45th regt. of Foot, and one of the Grooms of the King's Bed-chamber.

In her 25th year, Miſs Browning, of Wilbraham.

Lately of a fever, within 10 days ſail of Canton, Eaſt Indies, Mr. C. Marſh, third officer of the Admiral Gardener, Eaſt Indiaman, and youngeſt ſon of Mr. J. L. Marſh, of Cambridge.

At Sawtry Lodge, Huntingdonſhire, in his 25th year, G. Walton Furneſs, eſq. medical ſtudent of the Univerſity of Glaſgow, and adopted ſon of the late Dr. Walton, of Upton.

At St. Ives, in his 59th year, Mr. T. Chadwell, hair-dreſſer and miller. He was ſpending an evening with a friend at the White Hart-inn, apparently in perfect health, when he was taken ſuddenly ill, and expired in a few hours.

At Cherry Hinton, in his 36th year, Mr. J. Ventris.

At Walſoken, near Wiſbeach, Mr. J. Murley, farmer and grazier.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, at the Quakers' Meeting-houſe, Mr. A. Naſh, grocer, of Yarmouth, to Mrs. M. Carter.—Mr. Z. Buck, to Miſs S. Prior.—H. Bevan, eſq. of Riddleſworth-hall, to Miſs H. Droy, of Portland-place, London.—Mr. C. Benſley, late of Norwich, to Mrs. Marſton, widow, of Repps.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 41, Mrs. Critchfield, wife of Mr. Critchfield, cutler.—Aged 55, Mrs. E. Friar.—Aged 94, Mr. G. Buckenham—Aged 81, Mr. J. Garthon.—In his 56th year, Mr. Pritchard, baker.—Aged 61, Mr. S. Stannard, fireman. In his 69th year, Mr. T. Cattermoul, wine-merchant.—Mrs. M. Howard.

At Lynn, Mr. P. Bradd, formerly a ſhip-maſter.—Mr. W. Clarke, of the Red Lion public-houſe.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipſwich, Mr. Webſter, mariner, to Miſs Hall.—Mr. Cook, mariner, to Mrs. Fenn, of Woodbridge.—Mr. Levitt, to Mrs. Chamberlain, widow.—Mr. Ranſome, of the Iron Foundery, to Miſs M. Webb.

Mr. Starkye, ſurgeon, of Norwich, to Miſs Mott, of Bury.

At Walton, the Rev. T. C. Blofield, Vicar of Biſhop's Norton, in Lincolnſhire, to Miſs M. C. Groſe, daughter of the late Francis Groſe, eſq. F. A. S.—Mr. B. Daines, of Brandon, to Miſs S. Moore, of Norwich.

Died.] At Bury, aged 85 years, the three laſt of which were ſpent in the moſt afflictive ſtate, Mrs. M. Adams, mother of Mr. S. Adams, grocer.—Mrs. Havens, widow.—Mrs. Clark, mother of Mrs. Froſt, at the Black Boy-inn. She ſuddenly dropped down, without any previous ſymptoms of illneſs, and expired immediately.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. King, hair-dreſſer.—Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. Cole, watchmaker.—Mr. Sawer, of the Poſt Chaiſe-inn.—Mrs. Raymer, widow.

At Saxmundham, aged 80, Mr. L. Booth.

At Loweſtoft, aged 86, the widow Newton.—Mr. C. Adkin, ſchool-maſter, of Rougham, near Bury.

At Brandon, in his 68th year, Mr. J. Dent, carpenter.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Raileigh, Mr. J. Carter, linen-draper, of Hoddeſdon, Herts, to Miſs Sophia Harridge.

At Colcheſter, R. Twining, jun. eſq. of London, to Miſs Smythies, daughter of the Rev. J. Smythies, of Colcheſter.—Mr. T. Prickitt, ſurgeon, to Miſs R. Poole, both of Witham.—W. Simes, eſq. of the ſecond Weſt India regt. to Miſs Clark, of Little Baddow-mill.

At Barking, R. J. Braſſy, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late N. Braſſy, eſq. banker of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Ibbetſon, third daughter of S. Ibbetſon, eſq.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. St. Jackſon, many years town-cryer.—Mrs. Macroft, wife of Mr. W. Macroft, collar-maker.—In her 43d year, Mrs. S. Lacell.

At Colcheſter, aged 75, Mr. T. Blyth, formerly a ſeedſman and corn-chandler.

At Maldon, R. Paxton, M. D.—Aged 78, Mrs. Richard.—Mr. Hearn, plumber and glazier. He had been many years violently afflicted with the gout.

At Kelvedon, Mr. E. Drind, upwards of 30 years leading tenor voice to the company of ſingers at that place; his remains were interred with vocal honours, by a moſt reſpectable and numerous company.

At Great Waltham, ſuddenly, Mr. J. Moody, ſhopkeeper.

At Witham, Mrs. Allen.

Suddenly, in his 81ſt year, Mr. W. Coole, of Rivenhall, many years huntſman to Col. Bullock.

At Paris, April 12, Sir Robert Smith, bart. late of Berechurch, in this county. The health of this gentleman had been declining for ſome time paſt, and on the night of the above day he was ſeized with a violent fit of coughing, which terminated his exiſtence. His remains have been ſince interred in the family-vault at Berechurch.

The

The Rev. T. Hambly, of Murdock Houſe, Herts.

At Prittlewell, Mr. Ellcock, miller.—In his 63d year, Mr. Healey, of Great Berkhamſtead, Herts.

KENT.

At a late General Board of the Governors of the County-hoſpital, it appeared from the auditor's reports, that there was a ſurplus remaining to the hoſpital, of 104l. 2s. 11d.¾, which, with a legacy from the late Mrs. Knatchbull of 100l. and another from the late Mrs. Sherwin of 100l. with other ſubſcriptions and benefactions, gives, at once, a very pleaſing proſpect of its future ſupport.

In addition to the elegant ſet of hot and cold baths, to be erected at Tunbridge Wells, (as mentioned in our laſt number) Mrs. Baker is now erecting there a new and elegant theatre, on a large and extenſive ſcale, for the accommodation of the company, the enſuing ſeaſon.

Married.] Mr. J. Ramſden, to Mrs. Clapſon, both of New Romney.

At Fordwich, Mr. J. Mantell, to Miſs Webb.

At Folkeſtone, Mr. R. Godden, to Miſs Golder.

W. Huggeſſen Huggeſſen, eſq. of Stodmarſh, to Miſs Lambert, of York.

At St. Nicholas, Thanet, Mr. G. Solly, of Sandwich, to Mrs. Elgar, of Sarr.—Mr. D. Sutton, taylor, of Wye, to Miſs C. Sutton, of Chilham.

At Maidſtone, Mr. J. S. Stevenſon to Miſs A. Smith.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Goodban, one of the lay-clerks of the cathedral.—Mrs. Denn.

At Maidſtone, Mr. J. Elvy, draper.—In her 72d year, Mrs. E. Poole.—Mrs. Scott, at the Marquis of Granby public-houſe.

At Margate, Mrs. Pound, wife of Mr. D. Pound, fiſherman.—Aged 76, Mr. J. De Lafons, formerly of the Broadway, Blackfriars.

At Queenborough, Mrs. Green, relict of the late Mr. J. Green, jun. of Maidſtone.

At Sheerneſs, Mrs. Shrubſole, widow of the late Reverend Mr. Shrubſole, of Bethel-chapel.—Mrs. Baſtard, wife of Mr. J. Baſtard, foreman to the bricklayers, in Sheerneſs-yard.

At Greenwich, Miſs E. C. Hughes, late of Belſhanger.

At Folkſtone, in an advanced age, Mrs. M. Sladden.—Aged 79, Mrs. Spearpoint.—Miſs M. Gittins.

In her 21ſt year, Miſs C. Abbott, daughter of Mr. Abbott, brewer, of St. Dunſtan's, Canterbury; a young lady much lamented by her family, friends, and acquaintance, for her youth, beauty, and amiable diſpoſition.

Aged 19, Mr. J. D. J. Grinfield, attorney's clerk; highly reſpected as a dutiful ſon, a loving brother, a mild, ſober, ſteady youth, and a chearful companion.

Suddenly, Mrs. Earle, of Bonnington.—Mr. J. Noyes, of Crundale; the manner of his death is unknown as he was found dead in his bed.

At Upleeſe, near Feverſham, Mrs. Benſtead.

SUSSEX.

At a late meeting at Saddleſcombe, of gentlemen intereſted in the growth and culture of hops, the following reſolution was agreed to, among others, that the "uſe of Quaſſia and other drugs, in the making of beer, is very prevalent, and in a degree highly injurious to the planters of hops." The chairman was deſired to communicate the reſolutions of the meeting to the members for the county, and, in the name of the meeting, to requeſt them to uſe their endeavours that a clauſe may be introduced into the act for impoſing an additional duty on hops, for the effectual prevention of the uſe of ſuch bitters in making of beer—and likewiſe, that a proportionable increaſe of duty be added on the importation of foreign hops.

A public corn-mill has been lately built at Lewes, by ſubſcription, and is now ready for working, to grind corn at a moderate price, for ready money, the full produce of the corn being returned to the employer.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. Alfrey, a very reſpectable yeoman, of Friſton, near East-Bourne.

Near Hellingley, William Reed, a youth aged about 15; while employed in driving a plough-team, he incautiouſly ate part of the root of a plant turned up by the plough, and brought thither with a quantity of mould, collected from cleaning out the moat which ſurrounded Horſe-lunges-houſe; in botany, it is named *œnanthe crocata*, and commonly called hemlock dropwort, or dead tongue. In three quarters of an hour after having eaten the root, he was ſeized with dizzineſs, ſickneſs, locked-jaw, and a violent convulſive conſtruction of the muſcles of the throat, and all the other ſymptoms uſually produced by poiſon, and notwithſtanding various efforts to give him medical relief, he died in four hours, in the moſt agonizing contorſions, Mr. Long, the apothecary, declares he ever beheld the human body to endure. Another boy who partook of the ſame root was attacked, at the ſame time, with the like ſymptoms, but was relieved from its deadly effects, by a ſtrong emetic, conſiſting of large and powerful doſes of white vitriol, from 15 to 20 grains, and repeated in ſmaller quantities, the active operations of which is more expeditious than any other remedy. Acids he took alſo, to decompoſe the noxious matter, but afterwards combined with alkali in the act of effervеſcence, to excite a freſh action on his ſtomach. Hemlock is a ſpecies of vegetable poiſon, which does not deſtroy life, by producing inflammation or other cauſtic effects on the coats of the ſtomach (as

mineral poiſons do) but kills by its effects on the nerves, and conſequently on the vital energies of the ſyſtem.

HAMPSHIRE.

A County Society has been lately eſtabliſhed at Wincheſter, in aid of the benevolent purpoſes of the Society in London, for the relief of perſons confined for ſmall debts. The rules of the London Society are to be applicable to this inſtitution. The Biſhop of Wincheſter to be perpetual Preſident.

On February 2 was found, eight feet eight inches under the ſurface of the ground, in a gravel-pit, in the pariſh of Newton St. Lee, an elephant's tuſk, meaſuring ſix feet ſix inches in length, and thirteen inches round the loweſt end: it is quite perfect, and retains its priſtine natural colour. A few days after, at the diſtance of about twenty yards from the above ſpot, and at the ſame depth, another tuſk was found, meaſuring nine feet one inch, and fifteen inches round the largeſt end: this likewiſe is perfect, and retains its colour; and near it is a large bone, ſuppoſed to be the *os ilium* of an elephant, of the weight of 12lbs.

Married.] Mr. Marſhall, of Wallop, to Miſs E. Hobbs, of Crawley.—Mr. A. Todd, attorney, of Wincheſter, to Miſs Quinton, of Andover.—Mr. W. Wills, firſt writing-maſter, of Hyde Abbey School, Wincheſter, to Miſs Burrows, of Saliſbury.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Blant, widow.—Mr. W. Rolph, butcher.

At Portſmouth, Mr. G. W. Nelham, hatter.

At Twyford, near Wincheſter, Mrs. Duroure, widow, formerly of Ackton, in Yorkſhire.

At Fareham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Montagu, relict of the late Admiral Montagu, a lady of a truly excellent character, whoſe hands were ever open, to relieve the diſtreſſes of the ſurrounding poor.

In London, of a decline, Mrs Middleton, of Townhill, near Southampton. Aged 86, Mr. H. Midlane, cabinet-maker, of Havant.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Hall, upholſterer, of Reading, to Miſs Welch, of Hartley-row, Hants.—Mr. T. Engliſh, linen-draper, of Great Marlow, to Miſs Medwin, of Woburn, Bucks.—Mr. H. Carpenter, attorney, of Union-court, Broad-ſtreet, London, late of Henley, to Miſs Scales, of Stoke-Newington.

At Reading, Mr. J. Bulley, to Miſs C. Pocock.

Died.] At Chawton, near Alton, aged 82, the Rev. J. Hinton, who, during fifty-eight years, had been conſtantly reſident as rector of that pariſh.

In his 64th year, Mr. T. Shackel, of Coley-farm.

At Binfield, Mrs. Parry.

At Abingdon, in her 20th year, Miſs M. Davis, late of Newbury.

In London, where he went on a viſit, after a few hours of ſevere illneſs, the Chevalier de Maribail. He had reſided for ſix years, at Binfield, in this county, and was about 35 years of age; he had ſerved with, and was wounded in, a regiment of Emigrants, commanded by his relation the Count de Beon, when the French firſt acquired poſſeſſion of Holland.

At his Lordſhip's houſe, in Windſor-caſtle, Mrs. Douglas, lady of the Biſhop of Saliſbury.

WILTSHIRE.

The Committee of Management of the Wilts and Berks Canal, have lately adverti ſed to receive propoſals for executing the following work by contract, viz. the cutting and completing the canal from Hay-lane, to the eaſt end of the Head Level, near South Matſton, a diſtance of about ſix miles and a half; alſo for the building of four locks near Wotton Baſſett; an aqueduct bridge over Broad Town-brook, and all the road and occupation-bridges, and culverts upon the canal, from the croſſing of the ſaid brook to the eaſt end of the Head Level, a diſtance of about ten miles.

Married] Mr. R. Pinkney, of Lake, to Miſs Smith, of Saliſbury.

At Bath, G. Seymour, eſq. of Saliſbury, to Miſs Gunning, youngeſt daughter of the late J. Gunning, eſq.——Holdſworthy, eſq. of Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, to Mrs. Elſon.

At Saliſbury, Mr. R. Hayward, clothier, to Miſs Coſter.

Mr. W. Everett, of Tiſbury, to Miſs Chubb, of Swallow Clift.—Mr. G. Cole, of Devizes, to Miſs Hayward, of Roundway.

Died.] At Chippenham, R. Singer, eſq.

At Warminſter, aged 85, T. Warren, eſq. He had in his bureau the ſum of 10,000l. in ready caſh, at his death.

At Devizes, Mr. Merrifield, late of Saliſbury.

F. Gifford, eſq. of Upham.

At the Hotwells, Somerſet, Miſs E. Goddard, youngeſt daughter of Amb. Goddard, eſq. M. P. of Swindon, in this county.—The Rev. T. Barnard, B.D. rector of Steeple Langford.—Mrs. Bowle, of Gomeldon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wells, W. Hunt Prynn, eſq. only ſon of W. Hunt, eſq. of Langford-Park, near Cheltenham, to Miſs H. Salmon, youngeſt daughter of J. Salmon, eſq.

At Bath, Mr. Lockier, to Miſs Pike.—Mr. C. G. Davis, painter, to Miſs M. Syle.

At Briſtol, W. Bennet, eſq. of the county of Norfolk, to Miſs Pownall.—Mr. T. W. Hall, to Miſs Burbridge, of Eaſt Knoyle.

The Rev. E. Bradford, rector of Stalbridge, to Miſs Paget, of Doulting, in this county.—Mr. Dodd, of Taunton, to Miſs Hayman, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. H. Hayman, rector of Halſtock, &c. Dorſet.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs. E. Greville.

At Market Lavington, Mr. J. Legge.

At Bath, Mrs. Chilton, widow. In her 15th year, Miſs Lugger.—Mr. Burke.—Mrs. Jaques, widow of the late Mr. C. Jaques, of Warminſter.

After a ſhort but ſevere indiſpoſition, the conſequence of a ſudden apoplectic ſeizure, Mr. W. Gye, a reſpectable printer and bookſeller; much lamented by his friends as an uſeful member of ſociety, and by the community at large for his ſtrict integrity and unblemiſhed reputation.

Mr. R. Gerrard, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Williams, daughter of the late Sir John Gibbons, bart.—In his 79th year, the venerable and Rev. E. Nelſon, rector of Burnham Thorp, and father of Lord Viſcount Nelſon.—In her 45th year, Mrs. Whitty, ſecond daughter of S. Pretor, eſq. banker, of Sherborne.

At Frome, Miſs M. Roſſiter.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Stone, printer and bookſeller.

At his houſe, on Mount Beacon, near Bath, W. Higginſon, eſq. late of Saliſbury.

In his 29th year, of a rapid decline, at the houſe of Richard Cumberland, eſq. his father-in-law, near Brighton, W. Badcock, eſq.

In the Eaſt Indies, Major Gillum, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's Eſtabliſhment, and brother to Dr. Gillum, of Bath.

Miſs Brine, of Temple Combe.

[*The remains of the late Earl of Belmore, whoſe death, rather ſudden, at Bath, was announced in Number* 84, *have been ſent for interment to the family vault at Caledon, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland*]—His Lordſhip, who died in his 53d year, had been three times married—firſt to Lady Mary Butler, ſiſter to the Earl of Carrick, by whom he had iſſue one ſon, the preſent Earl, now nearly thirty years old; next to Lady Henrietta Hobart, daughter to the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire, by whom he had iſſue one daughter, Lady Louiſa Corry; and laſt to Miſs Caldwell, daughter of the late Sir James Caldwell, bart. by whom he has not left any iſſue. His Lordſhip's eſtates, which are of immenſe value, lie principally in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, the former of which counties the preſent Earl repreſented in parliament from his arrival at age, and took a moſt manly, honourable, and decided part in the politics of the country, eſpecially on the great queſtion of the Union, which he vigorouſly oppoſed in every ſtage. In the latter county the Earl built the moſt magnificent houſe ever erected, it is ſaid, in Ireland, which was finiſhed but a few years before his death.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] S. Fitzherbert, eſq. of Chidcock, to Mrs. Plowman, of Milton Abbey.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, aged 83, Mr. Sabine, formerly of Sherborne.

At Keynſham, aged 75, Mrs. S. Canble, who had been employed in the baſket-making buſineſs about 50 years.

At Enmore, Mr. Cruikſhanks, ſteward to the Earl of Egmont.—Mr. Gerriſh, ſurgeon, of Downend.

At Lower Eaſton, Mr. M. Underwood, ſon of the late M. Underwood, eſq. of Briſtol.

Died.] At Shafteſbury, ſuddenly, in his 29th year, Mr. J. Bull, maſon. The miraculous eſcapes of this perſon, in the preceding parts of his life, have been ſomewhat ſingular:—In repairing a houſe ſome years ſince, for Mr. Trowbridge, the ſcaffold gave way, and he tumbled from a place 10 feet high, with a ton of large ſtones, yet eſcaped unhurt. Being afterwards employed with another maſon, Mr. J. Garrat, in repairing a well, for E. Ogden, eſq. they both fell into it, empty, and, wonderful to ſay, they received very little injury. Bull has ſince ſerved in the royal navy, on board the Monarque, was in the hotteſt part of the engagement with the Dutch fleet, under Lord Duncan, and at the battle of Copenhagen, eight men out of eleven were killed at the gun where he was quartered. He was diſcharged but a few weeks prior to his death.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Williams, chemiſt and druggiſt, to Miſs Turner, daughter of Mr. Turner, builder.

At St. Pancras, London, J. Green, eſq. of Exeter, to Miſs Burges, only ſiſter of the late Captain Burges, of the royal navy.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. R. Dawe, late a reſpectable grocer, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mr. O. Tucker, attorney.

At Swilly, near Plymouth, the Rev. J. Furneaux.

At Topſham, aged 74, Mrs. Follett, wife of Mr. Follett, merchant.—Mr. N. Pearce, ironmonger, of Minchin Hampton.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Roſetta, in Egypt, Lieutenant Colonel P. Garden, of the ſecond battalion of the 1ſt royal regiment of foot.

At Hamburgh, on the 26th of October laſt, D. Mitchell, eſq.

Lately, on his paſſage home, from the Jamaica ſtation, Lieutenant M. Brookes, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Brookes, of Shipton, in Oxfordſhire.

At Pondicherry, in the Eaſt Indies, in July laſt, Mr. W. Robertſon, of the 74th regiment.

In the camp, before Alexandria, on the 1ſt of Sept. laſt, Lieutenant W. Ball, of the 24th regiment of foot.

November 22, 1799, at Bencoolen, in the Eaſt Indies, H. G. Maxwell, eſq.

On the 16th of December, 1800, at Huryhur, Captain C. W. Maxwell.

On December 6, 1801, of the yellow fever, T. Mills, eſq. ſecretary to Rear Admiral Montagu, commander in chief on the Jamaica ſtation, and purſer of the Topaz frigate.

In the iſland of Dominica, September 22, 1801,

1801, the Reverend D. Ritchie. He had been appointed rector of Roseau, and fell a victim to the climate, soon after his landing to take possession of his rectorate.

At Parnassus Estate, Clarendon, Jamaica, of a putrid fever, Mr. J. Eves, third son of Mr. F. Eves, of Clifford, Herefordshire.

Major Impey, of the 6th regiment, in consequence of a duel with Lieutenant Willis, which originated in a quarrel at the mess-room, on the 25th of August. The parties met on the following morning, and the Major fell dead at the first shot.

At Paris, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, the celebrated sculptor, Monchi.

At Lisbon, the eldest brother of the reigning prince; as also the eldest son of the Duke de Foence, both of the small-pox.

At Naples, the Princess of the presumptive heir to the crown; she was daughter to the late emperor Leopold.

At Malta, December 23, Captain J. Elphinstone, captain of the fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Keith.

Mrs. Follett, widow of the late——Follett, esq. of Newfoundland and her two daughters. Mrs. Follett was sister to Dr. J. Lyon of Liverpool, and after an absence of upwards of twenty years was returning to her friends; she unfortunately took her passage home in the Schooner Richard, Mr. N. Booin, master, which was wrecked at Portulain, when every soul on board perished. The register of the vessel, with some other property, was cast on shore, which ascertained the matter beyond a doubt, to the unspeakable grief of her afflicted relatives.

At Amsterdam, aged 106, Mr. Jacob Harmsen. In the middle part of his life he made two voyages to the Indies; during a period of more than forty years he worked on the city mud-boat; and four years before his death he was strong enough to carry water through the streets.

Lately, at Rosemburg, in Silesia, at the great age of 115, a widow woman, named Marianne Stanzy. She was born at Suly, in 1686: in 1711 she married a farmer, whose name she bore, and who died in 1776; from this union, which lasted sixty-five years, she had three sons and five daughters, who brought sixty-eight grand children, fifty-three great grand children, and two children of the fourth generation. She retained her hearing and sight to the last, was never ill in the course of her life, and expired like a flame which has no more aliment to support it.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Committee of Ship-owners, having been unable to convince the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the impolicy and injurious tendency of the duty which has been imposed on the tonnage of shipping, mean to endeavour to obtain a repeal of the tax. And to promote and protect the shipping interest, they have agreed to establish a society of ship-owners, with committees to be annually chosen from amongst them in London, and at the Out-ports, who are from time to time to enter into and adopt such measures as shall be requisite, for the preservation of the privileges which the Legislature has conferred on the owners of British ships.

The Act by which the duties imposed by the Convoy Act of 1798 have been revived or newly adjusted, was passed on the 7th, and commenced from the 12th of May. In most cases the duty has been increased, and in some instances considerably, as will appear on a comparison of the following list of the import duties on some of the principal articles, with the former duties.*

Alum 2s. 6d. per cwt.
Annotto 21s. 8d. per 100 lbs.
Argol 2s. 3d. per cwt.
Assafœtida 5s. 6d. per 100 lbs.
Barilla 1s. 10d. per cwt.
Books, bound, 11s. 4d. per cwt.
Books, unbound, 5s. 8d. per cwt.
Brimstone 1s. per cwt.
Burrs for millstones 19s. 6d. per cwt.
Camphire 2d. per lb.
Cantharides 9d. per lb.
Castor oil 9d. per gallon.
Cinnamon 5d. per lb.
Clover seed 2s. 9d. per cwt.
Cochineal 10d. per lb.
Coffee 4s. per cwt.
Copperas, green, 3d. per cwt.
Copperas, white, 1s. 10d. per cwt.
Cork 9d. per cwt.
Cortex Peruvianus 10s. per 100 lbs.
Cotton wool 10s. 6d. per 100 lbs.
Currants 1s. 6d. per cwt.
Elephants' teeth 18s. per cwt.
Fustic 9d. per cwt.
Galls 5s. per cwt.
Ginger 1s. 10d. per cwt.
Gum Arabic 3s. 8d. per cwt.
Hemp rough or undressed 23s. 2d. per ton.
Kelp 4s. 6d. per ton.
Lemons 3s. 10d. per thousand.
Linseed oil 39s. per ton.
Logwood 5s. 6d. per ton
Losh hides 10s. per 100 lbs.
Mahogany 13s. per ton.
Molasses 1s. 3d. per cwt.
Nutmegs 1s. 2d. per lb.
Oranges 4s. 4d. per thousand.
Pimento 2s. 2d. per 100 lbs.
Rags 15s. 9d. per ton.
Rhubarb 8d. per lb.
Rum 18s. per 100 gallons.
Sallad oil 21s. 8d. per 100 gallons.
Saltpetre 2s. 4d. per cwt.
Silk, raw, 8d. per lb.
Silk, thrown, 9d. per lb.
Tallow 1s. 10d. per cwt.
Tobacco 3s. per 100 lbs.
Valonia 11d. per cwt.

* See Monthly Magazine, vol. vi. p. 78.

The Weſt India merchants, after ſeveral interviews with the Miniſter, have declined preſſing for a diminution of the duty upon *raw ſugar*, ſince it would have become neceſſary to have adopted as a ſubſtitute, a heavy exciſe upon the refined article.

The great importation of *rice* which has been the conſequence of the permiſſion granted by the Eaſt India Company, in the beginning of laſt year, to individuals, to fit out ſhips for this purpoſe, has ſo much reduced the price of this uſeful article, that it is now retailing at two pence per lb. and large quantities have lately been exported to the continent.

In conſequence of the orders ſent out during the diſpute between this country and the Northern Powers, conſiderable quantities of *hemp*, *flax*, *jute*, *paut*, and *ſun*, have arrived from the Eaſt Indies, which, from experiments that has been made, it is ſuppoſed, will make very good ropes, nets, twines, cloth, &c. and after having been uſed in that ſtate, will furniſh materials for a ſtrong uſeful paper.

The following ſtatement of the price per pound of *printing* and *writing paper*, in the laſt nine years, ſhews the enormous advance which has taken place in this article, and obviouſly accounts for the decline of the export trade in ſtationary and books.

	PRINTING DEMY.			WRITING DEMY.		
	Price per Ream.	*Price per lb.*	*Duty per lb.*	*Price per Ream.*	*Price per lb.*	*Duty per lb.*
	s. d.	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*
July 1793	14 0	8	$1\frac{8}{21}$	26 0	1 1	$2\frac{15}{24}$
1794	17 0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	27 0	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1795	17 6	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	27 0	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1796	17 6	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	27 0	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1797	17 6	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	27 0	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1798	17 6	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	27 6	1 $1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1799	19 6	$11\frac{4}{7}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	28 6	1 $2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1800	24 0	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	34 2	1 $5\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1801	28 0	16	5	41 0	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	5

The *Poſt Office* have adopted meaſures for extending the number of poſt days to and from the Continent of Europe, in conſequence of which the mails for France, Holland, and Hamburgh, are to be made up three times a week inſtead of twice, and to be diſpatched at ten in the evening, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays. We are perſuaded the alteration will be the means of increaſing this branch of the public revenue, and as under the new arrangement all letters muſt be ſent to the Poſt-office before nine o'clock in the evening, the London merchants will be under no neceſſity of detaining their clerks and ſervants at buſineſs beyond midnight, a practice highly inimical to the health and comfort of ſuch perſons, and unneceſſary in a great degree under proper management even at preſent. The new regulation commences from the 31ſt of May.

A Commiſſioner is expected from France to arrange a regular ſyſtem of Commercial Intercourſe between the two countries.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE changeable ſtate of the ſeaſon during the early part of the preſent month, has not by any means been ſo favourable as might have been expected for the various kinds of crops. It has retarded the growth of the wheat as well as the other ſorts of grain crops, eſpecially on the more thin and light ſoils; the cold and froſty nights have alſo been highly injurious to various kinds of fruits, particularly thoſe of the more early deſcriptions. And all the tender ſorts of trees have ſuffered more than has been experienced for a great length of time from the ſame cauſes. Average price of grain for England and Wales, to the week ending May 15—Wheat 64s. 4d. rye 41s. barley 31s. 8d. oats 18s. 10d. beans 33s. 11d. peaſe 35s. 3d.

The want of rain has likewiſe been very prejudicial to the graſs in the hay diſtricts, the crops in general at preſent appearing thin and very backward. The clovers on the lighter ſoils are declining, and ſeem to promiſe but an indifferent crop.

The old paſtures in many diſtricts afford but very indifferent crops of graſs for the feeding of cattle. This is probably a principal cauſe of the continued high price of butchers' meat. At Smithfield Market, on Monday, May 24, beef ſold from 4s. to 5s. mutton, 5s. 4d. to 6s. veal, 4s. to 5s. 6d. pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. lamb, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 4d. At Newgate and Leadenhall Market, beef ſold from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. veal, 3s. to 4s. 8d. pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. lamb, 5s. 6d. to 7s.

Hay is on the advance. At St. James's Market, onSaturday, May 22, hay ſold from 3l. 6s. to 5l. 12s. ſtraw, 1l. 17s. 6d. to 2l. 6s. 6d. At Whitechapel Market, hay, 4l. to 5l. 10s. clover, 5l. 16s. to 6l. 12s. ſtraw, 1l. 14s. to 2l.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.10. May 5 & 6, Wind E.
Loweſt 29.44. April 27, Wind S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 31 hundreds of an inch. { Between the morning of the 18th and 19th of the preſent month the barometer fell from 29.81 to 29 50.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 75° May 21. Wind S. E.
Loweſt 25° May 18. Wind N. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 20°. { On the 20th inſtant the thermometer ſtood no higher than temperate, or at 55°; on the next day it remained for a conſiderable time as high as 75°, but a ſingle degree below ſummer heat.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report is equal to 1.470 inches in depth.

During the laſt month the variations in the denſity of the air have again been but trifling: the barometer has for a few hours only been below *change*, and although the mercury fell rather more than three tenths of an inch between the 18th and 19th, yet by the ſame hour on the 20th it had reſumed its former place. Its average height, being 29.84, fell ſomething ſhort of what it had been the two preceding months.

The public attention has, during the laſt week, been arreſted by changes in the temperature of the atmoſphere, more remarkable probably than was ever remembered at this ſeaſon of the year by the oldeſt man alive. During three ſucceſſive days there were repeated falls of hail and ſnow, and though, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, they were but ſlight, yet at a farther diſtance in the country, the ground was frequently completely covered; the froſt on theſe mornings was uncommonly ſevere; ice was ſeen more than a quarter of an inch thick; after ſun riſe on the 16th the mercury was at 29°, and, at a few minutes after four on the 18th, it was actually at 25°, or ſeven degrees below the freezing point. This was a degree of cold which we apprehend to have been unparalleled in this country on the 19th of May. On the ſame day in the year 1794, which the writer of this article well remembers, peaſe were ſold in London at eighteen pence per peck. A ſtrange difference between the ſeaſons of that year and the preſent.

Dr. Herſchel, in a paper of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and which has been noticed in another part of this number of the Monthly Magazine, has attempted to eſtabliſh a new theory reſpecting the nature of the ſun, in which he has pointed out certain ſymptomatic diſpoſitions of the ſun for emitting light and heat. Unfortunately for the doctrine of this truly great aſtronomer, the preſent ſeaſon ought to have been highly favourable to vegetation and agricultural fertility; while, therefore, we are willing to treat his opinions with a reſpect and deference due to his great talents, we cannot, without more appoſite facts, admit that the difference of the ſeaſons in this country is owing to a more or leſs copious emiſſion of the ſolar beams.

Notwithſtanding the heat of the weather the laſt four days, the average height of the thermometer for the whole month is only 50 78, nearly a degree leſs than the mean height of the laſt month.

The quantity of rain fallen, though very ſmall, is nearly double that mentioned in the laſt Report; ſtill, however, the earth gapes for a freſh ſupply, and unleſs ſome ſhowers fall ſpeedily, we may dread the return of ſcarcity.

Further Account of the laſt new Planet, Pallas.

Dr. Olbers, who diſcovered it on the 28th of March, after obſerving it for five weeks, was fully perſuaded of its being a true planet. Dr. Gauſs has determined the elements of its orbit, as near as could be done from ſo ſmall a part of it. Its excentricity is a little greater than that of Mercury; the inclination 33° 39′; its mean diſtance a little leſs than that of *Ceres*; and its periodic time four years and five months, or two months leſs than that of *Ceres*. But the moſt remarkable circumſtance concerning it is, that it croſſes the orbit of *Ceres*, approaching the ſun nearer in its perihelium, and receding further from him in his aphelium, than *Ceres* does. Dr. Herſchel has made ſome curious obſervations of the apparent diameters both of *Pallas* and *Ceres*, from which he infers the real diameter of *Pallas* to be 95 miles, and that of *Ceres* 162 miles. He conſiders them of a different ſpecies from the known planets. In their ſmallneſs and motions they reſemble comets; but in the clearneſs of their light they reſemble the other planets.

May 29, 1802. ASTROPHYLUS.